



Hongkong Daily Press.

ON SALE
THE DIRECTORY
& CHRONICLE
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND
FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE
1919
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

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INTIMATIONS

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[12]

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. U. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

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AND AMMUNITION STORE,
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Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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[73]

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Week Days	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30	10
8.30	to 11.00	15
11.30	to 12.00 noon	15
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	15
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	15
2.30	to 3.00	15
3.00	to 3.30	15
3.30	to 4.00	15
4.00	to 5.00	15
5.00	to 6.00	15
6.00	to 6.30	15
6.30	to 6.45	15
6.45	to 6.55	15
6.55	to 7.00	15

NOTE: CARS

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars, and already full running at the time
closed in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, as to be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques
or Order of the Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

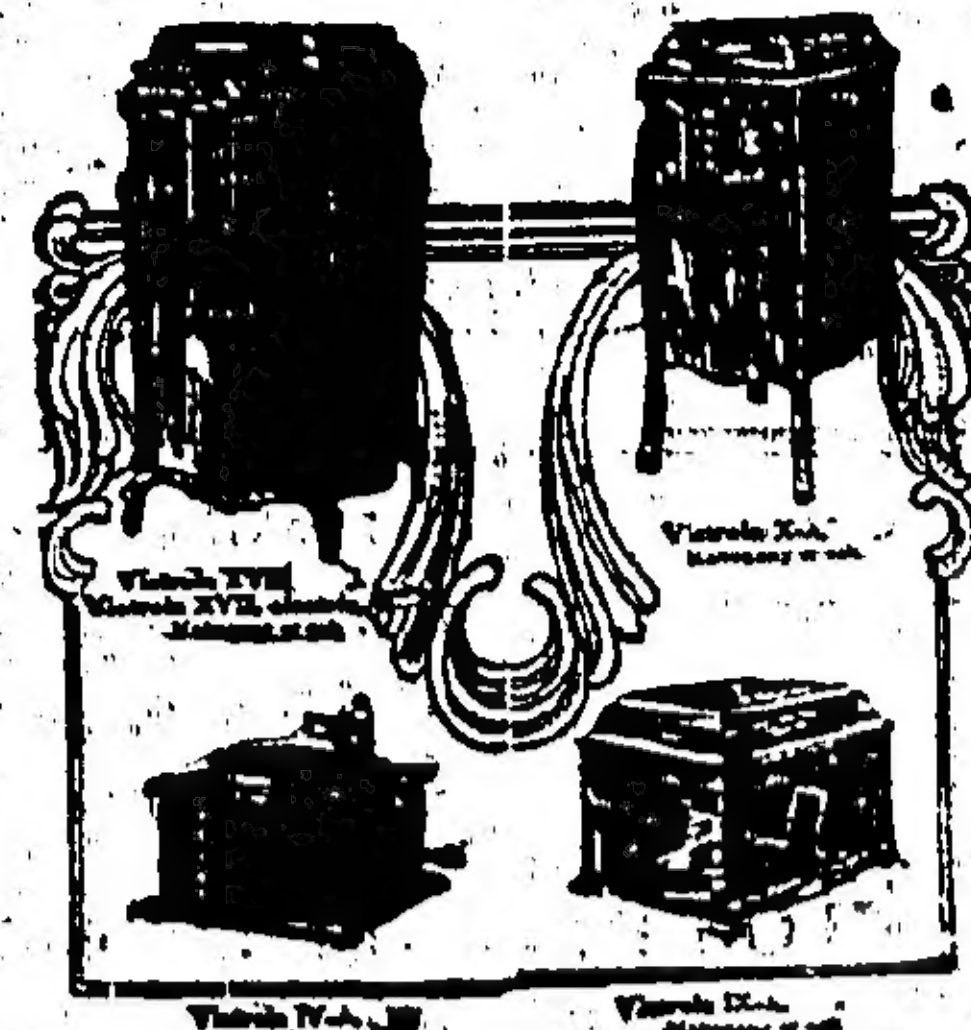
TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1913, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Express	No. 2 Express	No. 3 Express	No. 4 Express	No. 5 Express	No. 6 Express	No. 7 Express	No. 8 Express	No. 9 Express	No. 10 Express	No. 11 Express	No. 12 Express	No. 13 Express	No. 14 Express	No. 15 Express	No. 16 Express	No. 17 Express	No. 18 Express	No. 19 Express	No. 20 Express	No. 21 Express	No. 22 Express	No. 23 Express	No. 24 Express	No. 25 Express	No. 26 Express	No. 27 Express	No. 28 Express	No. 29 Express	No. 30 Express	No. 31 Express	No. 32 Express	No. 33 Express	No. 34 Express	No. 35 Express	No. 36 Express	No. 37 Express	No. 38 Express	No. 39 Express	No. 40 Express	No. 41 Express	No. 42 Express	No. 43 Express	No. 44 Express	No. 45 Express	No. 46 Express	No. 47 Express	No. 48 Express	No. 49 Express	No. 50 Express	No. 51 Express	No. 52 Express	No. 53 Express	No. 54 Express	No. 55 Express	No. 56 Express	No. 57 Express	No. 58 Express	No. 59 Express	No. 60 Express	No. 61 Express	No. 62 Express	No. 63 Express	No. 64 Express	No. 65 Express	No. 66 Express	No. 67 Express	No. 68 Express	No. 69 Express	No. 70 Express	No. 71 Express	No. 72 Express	No. 73 Express	No. 74 Express	No. 75 Express	No. 76 Express	No. 77 Express	No. 78 Express	No. 79 Express	No. 80 Express	No. 81 Express	No. 82 Express	No. 83 Express	No. 84 Express	No. 85 Express	No. 86 Express	No. 87 Express	No. 88 Express	No. 89 Express	No. 90 Express	No. 91 Express	No. 92 Express	No. 93 Express	No. 94 Express	No. 95 Express	No. 96 Express	No. 97 Express	No. 98 Express	No. 99 Express	No. 100 Express	No. 101 Express	No. 102 Express	No. 103 Express	No. 104 Express	No. 105 Express	No. 106 Express	No. 107 Express	No. 108 Express	No. 109 Express	No. 110 Express	No. 111 Express	No. 112 Express	No. 113 Express	No. 114 Express	No. 115 Express	No. 116 Express	No. 117 Express	No. 118 Express	No. 119 Express	No. 120 Express	No. 121 Express	No. 122 Express	No. 123 Express	No. 124 Express	No. 125 Express	No. 126 Express	No. 127 Express	No. 128 Express	No. 129 Express	No. 130 Express	No. 131 Express	No. 132 Express	No. 133 Express	No. 134 Express	No. 135 Express	No. 136 Express	No. 137 Express	No. 138 Express	No. 139 Express	No. 140 Express	No. 141 Express	No. 142 Express	No. 143 Express	No. 144 Express	No. 145 Express	No. 146 Express	No. 147 Express	No. 148 Express	No. 149 Express	No. 150 Express	No. 151 Express	No. 152 Express	No. 153 Express	No. 154 Express	No. 155 Express	No. 156 Express	No. 157 Express	No. 158 Express	No. 159 Express	No. 160 Express	No. 161 Express	No. 162 Express	No. 163 Express	No. 164 Express	No. 165 Express	No. 166 Express	No. 167 Express	No. 168 Express	No. 169 Express	No. 170 Express	No. 171 Express	No. 172 Express	No. 173 Express	No. 174 Express	No. 175 Express	No. 176 Express	No. 177 Express	No. 178 Express	No. 179 Express	No. 180 Express	No. 181 Express	No. 182 Express	No. 183 Express	No. 184 Express	No. 185 Express	No. 186 Express	No. 187 Express	No. 188 Express	No. 189 Express	No. 190 Express	No. 191 Express	No. 192 Express	No. 193 Express	No. 194 Express	No. 195 Express	No. 196 Express	No. 197 Express	No. 198 Express	No. 199 Express	No. 200 Express	No. 201 Express	No. 202 Express	No. 203 Express	No. 204 Express	No. 205 Express	No. 206 Express	No. 207 Express	No. 208 Express	No. 209 Express	No. 210 Express	No. 211 Express	No. 212 Express	No. 213 Express	No. 214 Express	No. 215 Express	No. 216 Express	No. 217 Express	No. 218 Express	No. 219 Express	No. 220 Express	No. 221 Express	No. 222 Express	No. 223 Express	No. 224 Express	No. 225 Express	No. 226 Express	No. 227 Express	No. 228 Express	No. 229 Express	No. 230 Express	No. 231 Express	No. 232 Express	No. 233 Express	No. 234 Express	No. 235 Express	No. 236 Express	No. 237 Express	No. 238 Express	No. 239 Express	No. 240 Express	No. 241 Express	No. 242 Express	No. 243 Express	No. 244 Express	No. 245 Express	No. 246 Express	No. 247 Express	No. 248 Express	No. 249 Express	No. 250 Express	No. 251 Express	No. 252 Express	No. 253 Express	No. 254 Express	No. 255 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Express	No. 566 Express	No. 567 Express	No. 568 Express	No. 569 Express	No. 570 Express	No. 571 Express	No. 572 Express	No. 573 Express	No. 574 Express	No. 575 Express	No. 576 Express	No. 577 Express	No. 578 Express	No. 579 Express	No. 580 Express	No. 581 Express	No. 582 Express	No. 583 Express	No. 584 Express	No. 585 Express	No. 586 Express	No. 587 Express	No. 588 Express	No. 589 Express	No. 590 Express	No. 591 Express	No. 592 Express	No. 593 Express	No. 594 Express	No. 595 Express	No. 596 Express	No. 597 Express	No. 598 Express	No. 599 Express	No. 600 Express	No. 601 Express	No. 602 Express	No. 603 Express	No. 604 Express	No. 605 Express	No. 606 Express	No. 607 Express	No. 608 Express	No. 609 Express	No. 610 Express	No. 611 Express	No. 612 Express	No. 613 Express	No. 614 Express	No. 615 Express	No. 616 Express	No. 617 Express	No. 618 Express	No. 619 Express	No. 620 Express	No. 621 Express	No. 622 Express	No. 623 Express	No. 624 Express	No. 625 Express	No. 626 Express	No. 627 Express	No. 628 Express	No. 629 Express	No. 630 Express	No. 631 Express	No. 632 Express	No. 633 Express	No. 634 Express	No. 635 Express	No. 636 Express	No. 637 Express	No. 638 Express	No. 639 Express	No. 640 Express	No. 641 Express	No. 642 Express	No. 643 Express	No. 644 Express	No. 645 Express	No. 646 Express	No. 647 Express	No. 648 Express	No. 649 Express	No. 650 Express	No. 651 Express	No. 652 Express	No. 653 Express	No. 654 Express	No. 655 Express	No. 656 Express	No. 657 Express	No. 658 Express	No. 659 Express	No. 660 Express	No. 661 Express	No. 662 Express	No. 663 Express	No. 664 Express	No. 665 Express	No. 666 Express	No. 667 Express	No. 668 Express	No. 669 Express	No. 670 Express	No. 671 Express	No. 672 Express	No. 673 Express	No. 674 Express	No. 675 Express	No. 676 Express	No. 677 Express	No. 678 Express	No. 679 Express	No. 680 Express	No. 681 Express	No. 682 Express	No. 683 Express	No. 684 Express	No. 685 Express	No. 686 Express	No. 687 Express	No. 688 Express	No. 689 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Express	No. 752 Express	No. 753 Express	No. 754 Express	No. 755 Express	No. 756 Express	No. 757 Express	No. 758 Express	No. 759 Express	No. 760 Express	No. 761 Express	No. 762 Express	No. 763 Express	No. 764 Express	No. 765 Express	No. 766 Express	No. 767 Express	No. 768 Express	No. 769 Express	No. 770 Express	No. 771 Express	No. 772 Express	No. 773 Express	No. 774 Express	No. 775 Express	No. 776 Express	No. 777 Express	No. 778 Express	No. 779 Express	No. 780 Express	No. 781 Express	No. 782 Express	No. 783 Express	No. 784 Express	No. 785 Express	No. 786 Express	No. 787 Express	No. 788 Express	No. 789 Express	No. 790 Express	No. 791 Express	No. 792 Express	No. 793 Express	No. 794 Express	No. 795 Express	No. 796 Express	No. 797 Express	No. 798 Express	No. 799 Express	No. 800 Express	No. 801 Express	No. 802 Express	No. 803 Express	No. 804 Express	No. 805 Express	No. 806 Express	No. 807 Express	No. 808 Express	No. 809 Express	No. 810 Express	No. 811 Express	No. 812 Express	No. 813 Express	No. 814 Express	No. 815 Express	No. 816 Express	No. 817 Express	No. 818 Express	No. 819 Express	No. 820 Express	No. 821 Express	No. 822 Express	No. 823 Express	No. 824 Express	No. 825 Express	No. 826 Express	No. 827 Express	No. 828 Express	No. 829 Express	No. 830 Express	No. 831 Express	No. 832 Express	No. 833 Express	No. 834 Express	No. 835 Express	No. 836 Express	No. 837 Express	No. 838 Express	No. 839 Express	No. 840 Express	No. 841 Express	No. 842 Express	No. 843 Express	No. 844 Express	No. 845 Express	No. 846 Express	No. 847 Express	No. 848 Express	No. 849 Express	No. 850 Express	No. 851 Express	No. 852 Express	No. 853 Express	No. 854 Express	No. 855 Express	No. 856 Express	No. 857 Express	No. 858 Express	No. 859 Express	No. 860 Express	No. 861 Express	No. 862 Express	No. 863 Express	No. 864 Express	No. 865 Express	No. 866 Express	No. 867 Express	No. 868 Express	No. 869 Express	No. 870 Express	No. 871 Express	No. 872 Express	No. 873 Express	No. 874 Express	No. 875 Express	No. 876 Express	No. 877 Express	No. 878 Express	No. 879 Express	No. 880 Express	No. 881 Express	No. 882 Express	No. 883 Express	No. 884 Express	No. 885 Express	No. 886 Express	No. 887 Express	No. 888 Express	No. 889 Express	No. 890 Express	No. 891 Express	No. 892 Express	No. 893 Express	No. 894 Express	No. 895 Express	No. 896 Express	No. 897 Express	No. 898 Express	No. 899 Express	No. 900 Express	No. 901 Express	No. 902 Express	No. 903 Express	No. 904 Express	No. 905 Express	No. 906 Express	No. 907 Express	No. 908 Express	No. 909 Express	No. 910 Express	No. 911 Express	No. 912 Express	No. 913 Express	No. 914 Express	No. 915 Express	No. 916 Express	No. 917 Express	No. 918 Express	No. 919 Express	No. 920 Express	No. 921 Express	No. 922 Express	No. 923 Express	No. 924 Express	No. 925 Express	No. 926 Express	No. 927 Express	No. 928 Express	No. 929 Express	No. 930 Express	No. 931 Express	No. 932 Express	No. 933 Express	No. 934 Express	No. 935 Express	No. 936 Express	No. 937 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THE CORONET

May 24th & 25th, 1919.

at 4.30 and 9.15 p.m.

BESSIE BARRISCALE

IN

"BAWBS O' THE BLUE RIDGE"

"HE DID & HE DIDN'T"

"THE JUDGE"

etc.

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THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

OPENING OF BUILDINGS.

THE UNIVERSITY'S MANY NEEDS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government formally declared open, yesterday evening, the new Medical Schools of the Hongkong University, comprising schools for the study of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Tropical Medicine. The schools which are situated within the University grounds form a handsome addition to the University. They cost over \$200,000, the money being contributed by several well-known Chinese. Those present at the ceremony included Prince Yunglu of Siam, Bishop Scott, Sir William Rees-Davies, Mr. Justice Melbourne, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Dr. T. W. Pearce, Major Black, Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane, Dr. J. I. Smalley, Mr. J. M. Wong, Mr. W. L. Leask, Mr. C. Thorne, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Professors Earle, Wright and Warren, Mr. F. A. Redmond, Mr. K. Bragshaw, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Ng Hon Tai, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ho Leung, and Mr. Ho Kwong.

Dr. Jordan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, invited His Excellency to declare the buildings open presenting him at the same time with the silver key provided by the architects Messrs. Leigh & Orange. The doors having been unlocked all present entered the hall where Dr. Jordan, addressing the gathering, said: "Your Royal Highness, Your Excellency, my Lord Bishop and gentlemen: The Medical Schools of this University may be stated to have had their origin before the University itself was founded, but in the year 1867 a small body of men calling themselves the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese first theoretically opened the doors. I say theoretically because we had no doors to open in those days, but through the favour of the Government at the time had especially His Excellency, Sir Hong Kong, our late Governor, we were enabled to carry on certain anatomical dissections in the public mortuary on unclaimed bodies. About this time the first donation for medical purposes was made. Mr. Tsang Chak Ki presenting the College of Medicine with \$10,000 which helped towards the provision of a School of Anatomy. Later on came a large donation from the late Mr. Ng Kai Hing who provided a room for the establishment of the School of Anatomy. This School of Anatomy eventually developed and is part of one of the buildings here. Then the greater scheme of a University came up, and as is well known, the University was incorporated in 1911 and absorbed the Hongkong College of Medicine together with the Sir Kai Hing School of Anatomy which had been completed in 1913 and formed one half of the building which is opened to-day. Shortly after the University was opened, it was apparent that there was insufficient provision for the study of the many subjects necessary in a Medical Curriculum. Prominent amongst these was Physiology. In the one room that was allotted to Physiology, it was impossible for the Professor to carry on efficient teaching in experimental or chemical physiology and as for research work, it was hopeless out of the question. Graduates from the Home Universities passing through the Colony sneered at the building as totally inadequate. Then came a gift from the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook who presented \$50,000 towards the building of the School for Physiology. (Applause). In that building, sir, we shall be sufficiently equipped with all the requirements of experimental and chemical physiology and I can also prepare for research work. I am also assured by Prof. Earle that when the full equipment arrives from Home, the School of Physiology will be second to none anywhere. (Applause). In the teaching of Pathology, both before and after the University was established, we had the most invaluable services of the late Dr. MacFarlane. His untimely and untimely end, I have no hesitation in saying, has left a great gap in the Colony with regard not only to the Government, but also to the University and to the public health of the Colony. In him the University had the most conscientious and the most enthusiastic teacher in his subject, and he enabled us to lay the foundation of this Pathological Museum. It is, however, soon became apparent that with the increase of the students and with the importance of the subject of pathology the services of a whole time man was required and we are soon to have such a Professor out from Home. Then we shall be able to carry out all the requirements for teaching practical pathology and the students will be enabled to prepare their subjects in this museum. Such a course has been made possible by the generosity of another Chinese gentleman, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, who has given a donation of \$40,000 for the building of the School of Pathology. In a University situated in the tropics it is natural that the study of tropical medicine should form an important part of the course laid down. The department for the study of tropical medicine has been given to us by Mr. Ho Kom Tong who has shown great interest in tropical work. It has been advisable to combine tropical medicine and pathology in one building as the subjects are akin and, in addition, we have now added the medical library which will enable students to conduct their studies much more efficiently. It is within these four buildings—for anatomy, pathology, physiology, and tropical medicine—that we are prepared to carry on study and investigation in such a manner that we can hold our own and provide students with a ground work and a qualifying standard as good as anything that can be obtained anywhere. (Applause).

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how well their donations have been expended. The tablets in front of the building record the names of the donors and the purpose for which the building is intended. I consider it a great privilege to have performed this ceremony because I think I am right in saying these are the first buildings that have been opened with any ceremony since the inauguration of the original buildings of the University in March 1912. Since then much has been done without any great publicity. In the buildings there are three large hostels, quarters for the teaching staff, and a building to house the University Union Society and a Common Room is now approaching completion. The studies which will be carried on in these buildings are an essential part of the course of the medical faculty but I would like to make special reference to the School of Tropical Medicine. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor has already drawn attention to the fact that our latest Honorary Doctor in this University, Sir Patrick Manson, may be considered the father of tropical medicine. He and Sir Ronald Ross and others during the last quarter of a century have made this study one of immense importance to all those who have either as administrators or as medical men to live in the tropical parts of the Empire and be responsible for its health. I have been in the Malay Peninsula for many years, and have seen the steady progress which was made by those who studied the subject in the schools of London and Liverpool and so important did it become that the Government insisted on every medical officer undergoing a course of study at one of these schools when he went on leave. It was *sine qua non* one condition of engagement that any new medical man should be proficient in the study of tropical medicine and public health. As a result, whole districts which were extremely malarious have become, if not health resorts, as healthy as any part of the state simply through the constant and well directed efforts of the medical men. The treatment of malaria, beri-beri, beroposoniasis and such diseases which cause misery and death, has made vast progress during the last ten years and has resulted in the saving of an immense number of lives. It is not surprising that this University of Hong Kong has established a School of Tropical Medicine. It is hardly possible, however, I understand, for students in the Medical Faculty, in the midst of all other subjects which they have to acquire, to make such a study of tropical medicine as will thoroughly fit them to deal with the problems they may encounter when they go into China or other parts of the world. It is therefore the duty of the University authorities that all graduates in the Medical Faculty who can see their way to do so will put in a post-graduate course in order that they may complete their studies in tropical medicine. (Applause). I hope many students will do that. Before I close I wish to say a few words on the needs of the University. I think this is a suitable occasion to do so but I am only going to deal with the subject briefly because I hope later on to have an opportunity of going into the matter in detail. You all remember the notable speech delivered by Dr. Lim Boon Keng at the congregation in January. In the course of that speech he said: "In my humble opinion the University should not and should never be in want of the necessary funds." Since the day now seven years ago when Sir Frederick Lugard was able to crown his labours by opening the University just before he left the Colony many generous benefactors have come forward but so great has been the progress made and so bright are the prospects of the future that the need of help is greater now than it has ever been. I hope to have an opportunity before long of submitting in detail a list of our requirements but I feel it is not out of place when we are met here to-day to open these buildings to state as briefly as possible what the present position is. As regards buildings, the hostels are barely sufficient for the students already in residence and it will be absolutely necessary to provide more accommodation before long. The Engineering Faculty requires more buildings and equipment and the Arts Faculty in what may be called its educational side will make a considerable demand on our funds. The Council of the University has during the past few months taken steps to obtain the large increase in the staff of professors and lecturers rendered necessary by the great development of the different faculties and the increase in the number of students. The senior professors and other members of the staff, after more than six years' residence have had to take leave long overdue, that is, requisite to their physical and mental for the arduous work of the next few years. It is essential that our professors should have more time for study than has hitherto been possible. They have had year after year to perform duties which, with a proper staff, would have been done by lecturers. It is impossible to expect the high standard aimed at to be maintained when our senior staff is tired out and lagged by work of a routine kind that unfits them for the study and research necessary to keep them abreast with the development of knowledge. Then again the great increase in the cost of living has made it necessary to improve the terms of appointment throughout. In these days we cannot expect to obtain a proper staff unless the emoluments are such as to attract men of high attainments. I need not enlarge on this point. The funds required are large but the need must be faced. If I tell you that more than four million dollars are required thoroughly to equip the University for its work I am not exaggerating. It may take some years to obtain these funds but I feel that the generosity that has already done so much for this great institution will not fail us in the future. I thank you Mr. Pro-Vice-Chancellor for asking me here. It has given me great pleasure to open these buildings.

(Continued on front of next column.)

NANNING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

May 12th.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Scarcely six weeks after the sensation created by the explosion of the powder magazine, Nanning has had another alarming experience. At midnight the whole city was roused to see a terrible conflagration, which destroyed the floating "pleasure palaces" on the river. These *paix* correspond to the flower-boats in Canton, and are two-storey buildings constructed chiefly of wood. It is not known how the fire originated, but after the long drought the wood was very dry, and in a few minutes three adjoining *paix* were ablaze from end to end. The flames seemed to mount up to the sky, and vast clouds of smoke filled with myriads of sparks rolled over the western part of the city. It was feared that these sparks would set fire to the numerous mat-sheds and wind-screens in the streets and involve the whole city in destruction, but happily that was averted. The *paix* were filled with pleasure-seekers, and scores were overtaken with sudden destruction in a most terrible manner. One wealthy man is said to have offered \$10,000 to anyone who would save him, but his dollars perished with him. Several well-known merchants are among those who were burned to death. About eighty bodies have come to the surface since, but there were doubtless many who were reduced to irrecoverable ashes. Nothing was left of the *paix* but a charred raft floating on the water, and numerous little boats shared the same fate.

THE DROUGHT.

The drought is very serious and the river is the lowest known for years. The motor-boats are experiencing great difficulties in coming up the river, and letters from Canton and Hongkong are thirteen days of more on the journey. The railway, which has been talked of for so long but never materialised, will be a great boon when it comes. Owing to the drought, the ponds and open drains in Nanning are becoming more and more objectionable, and a menace to the health of the residents. The fields in the surrounding country are all dried up, and the paddy will soon die.

DEATH OF DR. LAW KEEM.

The sudden death of Dr. Law Keem, of the S.D.A. Mission, has aroused great sympathy for his widow and children. Dr. Law, though of Chinese birth, was educated in America and received his medical training there. His funeral was attended by all the British and American residents in Nanning, as well as by many Chinese, and the service was conducted in English and Chinese. Dr. Law's death is attributed to blood-poisoning.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Last year a new carriage-road was made from the north gate into the country, the intention being to continue it all the way to Momong, the residence of Gen. Luk Wing-ting. This year similar roads are being constructed outside the south and east gates.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

WOMAN FELS A CHINESE SNATCHER.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching an ear-pick from a Chinese woman. Sgt. Willis informed the Magistrate that complainant was walking along Jubilee Street, when defendant sneaked up from behind and snatching the ear-pick, attempted to escape. The woman, however, who was a muscular individual, immediately turned round and gave him a box on the ear, which felled him. The woman then held him and shouted for help. Two policemen arrived on the scene and arrested defendant. Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to twelve months' hard labour, six strokes of the birch, and four hours' stocks.

The company then proceeded to the School of Physiology which was opened by His Excellency.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The new schools are situated within the University grounds near the western approach on Pokulam Road. One, the School of Physiology, is an extension to the School of Anatomy which was erected in 1913 and presented to the University by Mr. Ng Li Hing. The present extension is the gift of Mr. Ho Fook. It is built to conform with and complete the original design. On the ground floor there are two laboratories, a dark room and demonstration theatre with preparation rooms to the rear. The upper floor contains a large laboratory for Histology and a smaller one for Physiology. The whole is fitted throughout in the most up-to-date and practical manner with benches, etc.

The other new building consists of the School of Tropical Medicine presented by Mr. Ho Kom Tong and the School of Pathology presented by Mr. Chan Kai Ming. This is an entirely new block built of brick and reinforced concrete in keeping with the other University buildings and contains on the ground floor a large museum, research and sterilizing rooms, preparation room and lavatories. A granite staircase leads to the upper floor, where are situated two large class rooms, professors' rooms and dark rooms, with lavatory accommodation. This building is also fully equipped with glass cupboards and wall cases, benches and other furniture, all specially made on modern lines. A separate small building has also been erected for the housing of the small animals required for research work.

The contractors for the work were Messrs. Lam Dore & Co. and the architects, Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

(ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.)

HONGKONG-SHANGHAI
AERIAL SERVICE.POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEAR
FUTURE.INTERVIEW WITH THE POSTMASTER-
GENERAL.

The announcement made on Thursday in the *Hongkong Daily Press* regarding the possibility of an aerial service between Hongkong and Shanghai has aroused much interest in the question, and we are glad to be able to state that an offer which has been made in connection with such a service will be seriously considered in all its aspects as soon as the International Air Convention has defined the aerial rules covering the whole world.

A representative of the *Daily Press*, who called on Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General, yesterday, with a view to obtaining any details which were available, was told that nothing had been arranged, or could be arranged, until definite rules were drawn up, governing routes in every country.

"We do not even know whether we can fly over China," said Mr. Ross, "or whether the Chinese Government can stop us. That is one of the matters that will have to be settled by international arrangement."

Mr. Ross proceeded to explain that there were a great many such problems to be settled before an aerial service was established. For instance, if an aeroplane flying over Hongkong dropped a propeller blade and injured someone, they did not know who would be liable for the damages—the Government, the pilot, or the owner. The question of emergency landing-places would have to be considered, and as these would have to be in Chinese territory, an arrangement would have to be made between the two Governments.

Our representative observed that all similar matters were being gone into fully at Home.

Mr. Ross said that he had no doubt that as soon as an agreement had been come to on all points, the question of a service from Hongkong to Shanghai, which was now in the chrysalis stage, would be considered very seriously.

"But you are not in a position to give us the name of the firm who have made an offer to provide the service?"

Mr. Ross was disinclined to go any further, except to repeat that such a service was a certainty in the near future.

"I take it that an aerial service from Hongkong to Shanghai would in time connect up with a service from Shanghai to Japan and thence to America, with a final stage Home to England?"

"No," replied Mr. Ross, "I think that Hongkong will be linked with London by air at some future date, by way of Calcutta, because the Pacific route would mean more travelling over water, which is obviously not so convenient. The land route would be far more popular, especially if, as seems likely in the near future, a regular aerial service is established between London and Calcutta. From Calcutta a service to Harbin would present no difficulties, and from Harbin it could continue across Indo-China to Hongkong. Landing-places on that route could easily be arranged."

"Not by way of Singapore?" asked our reporter.

"I should think that would be a subsidiary service," returned Mr. Ross, "and only to Singapore, but also to the Dutch East Indies, notice they are using that route for the service to Australia."

Referring back to the service between Hongkong and Shanghai, our reporter asked whether it would be likely to prove a success from a financial point of view.

Mr. Ross replied that that depended on the support it would receive. Upon the question of the cost of the service, one of the foremost aviators at Home had estimated that for a service to be a financial success a charge of half-a-crown per ton per mile should be made. "That may seem very high," said Mr. Ross, "but applied to flying conditions on a greater correct perspective."

Proceeding, Mr. Ross said that, approximately, the distance between Hongkong and Shanghai might be put down at 800 miles, so that the charge would work out at about £100 a ton. Considering first the cost to passengers, on the average, 10 persons might be taken as weighing a ton. In reality it would be about 15 persons, but giving each person a little luggage, one might safely say that 12 persons made up a ton. The cost per mile to each person would be 25d. or 2s. 8d. for the whole journey, which would cost 8 hours. In local currency the cost per passenger would work out at, roughly, \$50, which it would be seen, was cheaper than the ordinary first-class accommodation on board steamers, with so much time saved and all the other necessary expenditure on board a steamer also saved.

The letter postage was quite another matter. Mr. Handley-Page had calculated that the charge for aerial postage would have to be 14d. per half-ounce per 1,000 miles, in addition to the ordinary postage. Calculating that to suit local conditions, the cost of postage to Shanghai by aerial service per ordinary letter would be 10 cents instead of 4 cents as at present.

"But," remarked the reporter, "it would take a great many letters to make a ton."

"That is one thing we have to consider," replied Mr. Ross. "It has been calculated that the mail service could not be made to pay unless at least 700 pounds were carried, and as about 37 letters go to a pound, that means that at least 25,900 letters will have to be carried."

And does your usual Shanghai mail amount to that?"

Mr. Ross replied that the mail never reached that figure, but it was hoped that the number would increase when the service was established because of the much

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, at the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. E. Humphreys presiding. The others present were Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. J. Scott Harston (Consulting Committee), Messrs. M. S. Northcote, W. Morley, R. B. Byers, J. D. Humphreys, J. M. Wong, and J. A. Tarant (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The reduced earnings for the year under review are almost entirely due to the restrictions imposed by the British Government, during the last eighteen months of the war, upon certain articles which enjoyed a large sale and which could only be obtained from England. We estimate that these restrictions (which, in effect, amounted to prohibition) caused a diminution in gross profit of about £75,000 as compared with the previous year. The restrictions are now being lifted, and we expect during the latter half of this year to receive regular shipments of the goods we so urgently require. The profits would have appeared as £4,481.77 more but for the fact that the Consulting Committee fees \$1,500, auditors' fees \$700, and general expenses \$2,281.77, payable in 1919, were, at the auditors' request, treated as a liability for 1918.

I will now refer to such items in the accounts as appear to me to call for special comment. The increase of \$34,123.70 to inland lot No. 1780 is represented in part by payments to the contractor for the new Chinese department building, and partly by structural additions to the six Chinese houses then occupied by the Chinese staff. The Chinese department was transferred to this new building last June and the premises in Stanley Street till then rented for that department were given up. The increase of \$39,553.07 to building improvements, furniture, fittings, etc., is made up as follows:

Structural improvements (terrace, concrete floors, staircase, etc.) to the warehouse in Stanley Street	\$13,851.57
Structural additions to Aerated Water Factory (adding another story to south-east wing, etc.)	9,575.55
Furniture, fittings and trade utensils, warehouse	6,606.93
Furniture, fittings and trade utensils, new Chinese Department	4,922.80
Furniture, fittings and trade utensils, other departments and branches	1,137.32
Total	\$39,553.07

You will notice, upon referring to the heading "Aerated water machines and plant," that there has been a big decrease, partly due to the sale of the Amoy branch and partly to large writing off for depreciation. The sale and liquidation of the Amoy branch resulted in a small profit. The Tientsin branch has also been sold, and the loss on the sale provided for in the accounts before you.

The auditors have asked for their fees to be increased from \$700 per annum to \$900 per annum, and your general managers and Consulting Committee, subject to your sanction at this meeting, have granted same.

The report and statement of accounts were passed on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Northcote. Messrs. F. Matland and C. Bernard Brown were re-elected auditors, at a remuneration of \$400 each, on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Morley.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be obtained on application. The meeting then terminated.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. PONSONBY FANE'S XI. v. UNITED SERVICES.

The following will play for Mr. Ponsonby Fane's XI. v. United Services on the Civil Service ground at 10 a.m. to-day:—U. Omar, A. E. Wood, A. E. Ramjahn, J. Marley, F. Redmond, F. J. Ling, P. T. Lamble, B. W. Bradbury, C. U. Stapleton, A. N. Other, and R. Ponsonby Fane.

greater convenience which merchants and others would enjoy in the expedited despatch of letters. It was also hoped that the letter mail would be augmented by packets containing samples, and other light matter. A person who wanted to order anything from Shanghai would not mind the small extra cost which would be levied on the packet being taken by aeroplane. If, for instance, a letter asking for a sample left Hongkong at 8 p.m. at night it would reach Shanghai in time to be delivered the first thing next morning. Then the merchant there had the whole day to get his reply ready and the reply would take the mail leaving Shanghai at 8 p.m. and reaching Hongkong in time to be delivered to the offices quite early in the morning.

Among other articles which would frequently be sent by aerial post would, Mr. Ross thought, be valuable. At present they were despatching a large number of diamonds by post, and it would be an obvious advantage to send such packets by aeroplane, because the owners would then not lose anything on interest or exchange.

Mr. Ross further expressed the opinion that ladies' millinery and dresses would be sent between Hongkong and Shanghai by aerial post. A lady who wanted these things urgently would think nothing of expending an extra \$2 or \$3 on the aerial post, because it would save so much time. Mr. Ross added that he did not think the aerial post would be used much for parcels because of the prohibitive cost, unless, of course, the parcels contained something very valuable.

In reply to a suggestion that the passenger aeroplane could carry a letter mail, Mr. Ross admitted that could be done, but added that it was doubtful whether passengers would care to take the risk in the present stage of aerial development.

HONGKONG PEACE
CELEBRATIONS.

HOME DATES TO BE FOLLOWED.

The telegram published yesterday morning, containing the *Times*' statement that the Peace Celebrations at Home have been fixed for August 3rd, 4th and 5th, has once again upset whatever provisional arrangements had been made for the local celebrations.

We now understand that, if the dates named by the *Times* are correct, the local celebrations will take place on the same days. All celebrations of a devotional character will be carried out on August 3rd, which is a Sunday, and the festivities, the general character of which we have already detailed, follow on the Monday and Tuesday.

It is not unlikely that some of the Allied communities in Hongkong—notably the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese—will arrange for independent celebrations, and a meeting of the Executive Committee, which is to be held shortly, will discuss the plans of the different communities so as to obviate any clashing.

The programme of the Hongkong Peace Celebrations Committee will be submitted very shortly. Besides the items already mentioned, we understand that there is to be a special meeting of the Legislative Council, at which a congratulatory telegram to H.M. the King will be passed; and that there will also be a big tiffin at the Hongkong Club.

It has been definitely decided that all suggestions for a War Memorial shall be left over until the arrival of the new Governor, who, it is surmised, will receive instructions from Home not only as to the form which the Home authorities wish the Memorial to take, but also as to the amount of money which it is proposed to devote to the purpose.

"TARZAN OF THE APES."

JUNGLE STORY IN FILM FORM.

The Coronet Theatre will be screening, on Monday, the pictures entitled "Tarzan of the Apes," based on Edgar Rice Burroughs' famous novel of the same name. The film has been produced by the National Film Corporation of New York, and is regarded as a triumph in the art of cinema photography. Its chief claim to recognition lies in its realistic setting, and in the wonderful scenes taken in the thicket of African jungles. It is said to have cost \$300,000 to prepare.

The picture grips one's interest throughout. Tarzan is the son of Lord Greystoke, who, accompanied by Lady Greystoke, goes out to Africa on a secret mission for the British Government in the latter years of Queen Victoria's reign, when slave trading was at its height. The sailors on board the vessel mutiny, and Lord and Lady Greystoke are marooned on the African coast. A boy, the future Lord Greystoke, is born in the heart of the forest. Lady Greystoke dies, and Lord Greystoke is attacked and killed by a she-ape, which carries away the child. Lord Greystoke's brother marries a bar-maid, who, on hearing of the mishap to the vessel by which Lord and Lady Greystoke left England, begins to assert her authority as Lady Greystoke. Meanwhile the real heir to Greystoke Manor is being brought up amongst apes and chimpanzees. A sailor eventually tells the story of the mutiny. A search is made, and at length Tarzan is found and brought home.

Elmo Lincoln, as Tarzan the super-man, and Enid Markey, as the heroine, meet the difficult requirements of the picture very satisfactorily. The cast includes a number of other well-known cinema artists. While the basic idea of the plot might not have been sponsored by Darwin, it is none the less absorbing for all that, and forms the background for a most interesting and spectacular film ever screened.

DOES NOT CARE A RAP FOR
ANY MAN.GIRL SAYS IT IS BETTER TO
WORK.

There is at least one Chinese girl in Hongkong who believes that marriage is a failure, for she has told a Police Inspector that it is better to work for one's living than to marry. The man from whom she has gained her experience was charged, on remand, at the Magistrate's yesterday, with harbouring her without the consent of her parents.

As the case was formally remanded till to-day, no facts were divulged in Court, but a talk with the interested parties revealed the following interest information.

It appears that the girl was betrothed to a man living at Wuchow, a salt-fish vendor. The girl, however, expressed her dislike of the match. She suddenly disappeared from her parents' household, leaving no trace behind. The parents reported their loss to the Police and offered a reward for information leading to the discovery of the girl. Several persons endeavoured to earn the reward and the girl was ultimately discovered living with defendant, who was arrested. In her statement to the Police, the girl said she did not care one rap for either her mother's choice or the man she was living with. She preferred an independent life, in which she could earn her daily bread. It was better for all women to work, she is reported to have said.

The man, on the other hand, informed the Magistrate that the girl came to him and explained her forlorn condition. Being sorry for her, he took her in and promised to make her his wife. With this intention he secured a job, and wrote to his intended mother-in-law to make preparations for the wedding. Instead of doing as requested, however, she had him arrested.

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

"YOU ARE SOME GUYS."

Three Chinese who arrived in Hongkong last week were met by the usual hangers and taken to a boarding-house at West Point. Naturally, they desired to have a "look-see" at this wonderful island-rock, and, after wandering about the business quarter, gradually gravitated towards the many narrow by-ways—the delight of Chinese—that abound at West Point. Imbued with the holiday spirit, they roamed about, feeling a sense of security, presumably, amid people of their own nationality.

It was not long before a man and a woman accosted them most politely and volunteered to show them about. After clever questions had wormed out of them the fact that the visitors had their little riches on them at the time, the woman suggested that they should have some "chow." The visitors agreed and, unsuspectingly, followed them to an eating-house.

There they were treated to a sumptuous repast, and all the Chinese delicacies that the chef of the establishment could conjure up were placed before the guests. The "divine luxury of opium," as De Quincey calls it, was not lacking either, and when the visitors appeared to have sunk into that state of reverie revealing a new world, their money and jewellery were taken from them.

Disillusion came with the *fak* of the eating-house, who rudely roused them and demanded payment. The consternation of the unfortunate victims, the recently-expressed indignation of the proprietor of the eating-house and his hirelings, and the ignominious ejection of the "importers" may be better imagined than described.

Unkindest out of all, the visitors were left a slip of paper, on which was some message, in big scrawling, feminine writing. Translated it read: "You are some guys"—to use an expressive Americanism.

The yokels returned to the country chewing the cud of a better reflection, and it will, probably, be many a long day before they venture to fare forth into the world again.

AN OUTRAGED WIFE.

HUSBAND—DISCOVERED WITH
ANOTHER WOMAN.

A loving wife's attempt to discover the amours of her unfaithful husband ended in her being summoned before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistrate's yesterday, for assaulting another woman. The tale unfolded to the Magistrate was a mixture of pathos and humour. The defendant was married a couple of years ago and, as she expressed it, "we lived very happily till the intervention of another woman." This woman, it appeared, was a frequent visitor to the house, notwithstanding the fact that the wife refused to welcome her and always wore an unfriendly look when she came. One day, the husband disappeared and the other woman then ceased her visits. Naturally, the wife became suspicious, and, as the husband did not put in an appearance at home for several days, the woman went in search of him. She first visited the houses of their various friends, and, finally, went to complainant's house. Here she was amazed to find her husband and the "other woman," in a compromising situation. No sooner did the husband see his wife than he discreetly retired from the scene and has not been seen since. The wife took justice into her own hands and set upon the interloper who had marred her domestic happiness. A rough-and-tumble ensued. The Police intervened and took both combatants to the Police Station.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that there seemed to be no hope of an amicable understanding being arrived at between the two parties. He bound both over in their own recognisances of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.

SERVANT GIRL SUMMONS HER
MASTER.

Unable to endure any longer the cruel treatment she received at the hands of her master, a Chinese, a young servant girl charged her employer at the Magistrate's yesterday, with assault.

The complainant, it appeared, was found wandering by the Police at 12.30 a.m. in Tai King Village. Asked why she was out at so late an hour, she burst into tears and said she had been brutally assaulted by her master and, as a consequence, had left the house. The girl had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital in order that wounds, which were inflicted with a bamboo, might receive treatment.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case, fixing bail at \$1,000.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR."

TWO CHILDREN SOLD FOR OVER
\$100.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese man and three Chinese women were charged with kidnapping two children.

The evidence showed that the mother of the two children went out to work, and on her return, one evening, she found that the two children had disappeared. She immediately informed the Police, who, after making investigations, arrested the four defendants at various times and in different places. It was then ascertained that the children had been taken to Canton and sold for over \$100, but they have not been traced yet. Mr. R. O. Hutchison remanded the case.

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GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

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AT POPULAR PRICES IN

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IN ALL MEN'S SIZES.

TENNIS SHOES

BEST RED RUBBER SOLES, SEWN AND STUCK.

WHITE CANVAS, \$8.00. & BUCKSKIN, \$13.50.

YACHTING SHOES

WHITE CANVAS "KIDS" RUBBER SOLES \$3.75 pair.

WHITE CANVAS BEST ROPE SOLES \$4.50 pair.

GOLF SHOES

THE WALK OVER GOLFER EXTRA LIGHT YET

STRONG WITH SPECIAL GRIPS \$16.00 per pair.

WHITE WASHING BELTS

1" WEB WITH DETACHABLE BUCKLE.

All sizes \$1.00 each.

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VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

"A DOG'S LIFE"

HAROLD LLOYD

in

BRIDE & GLOOM

HANDS UP.

Episode 4—The Phantom's Trail.

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TELEPHONE 346

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New stock just received

in SMART DESIGNS

in TAFFETA, FLANNEL

ZEPHYR, OXFORD,

etc. etc.

WITH STIFF
or SOFT
DOUBLE
CUFFWITH STIFF
or SOFT
DOUBLE
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 24TH, 1919, EMPIRE DAY.
By Order of the Committee,
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 24th, 1919. [764]

LLOYD'S REGISTERED OF SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned JOHN LAMBERT, Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDNER, M.I.N.A., Ship Surveyor, and Mr. T. S. MORRISON, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, appointed from New York to this port.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Lloyd's Register of Shipping,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [765]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and FURNITURE, June 1st.
Apply—
DENNIS & BOWLEY. [766]

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From July 1st.
No. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
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84, Des Voeux Road Central. [767]

TO LET.

AT the PEAK, with immediate possession, No. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [768]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [769]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING. [770]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [771]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Four-Roomed House in Gordon Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [772]

WANTED AT ONCE.

A CLERK with some knowledge of Bookkeeping—must have first-class credentials.
Apply in writing to—
BRITON,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [773]

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COMPETENT ENGINEER with Good Shop Training for Local Engineering Works.
Apply stating experience and salary required to—
Box No. 777,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [774]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [775]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

EMPIRE DAY.

WEATHER Permitting, a POLO CLUB GYMKHANA will be held at the RACCOUSE, HAPPY VALLEY (by kind permission of the Newmarket Hongkong Jockey Club) TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 24TH, at 4 P.M. Admission \$1.00 (including Tea) Children under twelve Half-price.
Programme includes—
TENT PEGGING, BRAIN-FRYER RACE, MOUNTED COMBAT, &c., &c.
Cash Sweep.
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1919. [776]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 24TH, 1919.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [777]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 24TH, 1919.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [778]

SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, (HONGKONG), LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY—BERLIN.

FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHREHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above, to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, on or before SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1919.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1919. [779]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, owing to the Undersigned proceeding home on leave, Mr. ROBERT H. F. WILSON will take charge of the Company's Hongkong Branch as Acting Local Manager as from MAY 1st.
JOHN DE R. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [773]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the VASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the "REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918."
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
40

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE GARAGE, with all appurtenances, and a Five-seater Car used only 14 months. No reasonable offer will be refused. Owner leaving Colony.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [774]

PHILIPPINE HATS

ARE YOU INTERESTED!

SEE the most complete line ever brought into this Colony WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Room 481, Hongkong Hotel.
Office Hours, 2.30 P.M. to 7 P.M.
[776]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 2.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. M. O'BERRY,
Proprietor. [777]

INTIMATIONS

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd. on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April 1919.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, MAY 23rd, to THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1919, Exclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1919. [765]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1919. [780]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2632.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 27th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., ONE OF THE LARGEST AND OLDEST STOCKS OF CHINESE PROCLAINS AND CURIOS EVER PLACED ON AN AUCTION FLOOR FOR SALE.

A Large Variety of 3-coloured and 2-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases, and Figures, etc., including Lacquer Burners of Bug and Wing Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Crystal, Agate and Jadestone Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a number of Snuff Bottles.

Also Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings and Kakeemonos and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 24th, 1919. [784]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

Having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by May 27th, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1919. [788]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICA, COLOMBIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWABA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about MAY 24TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-coming Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 112,
21, Des Voeux Road Central.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

and Palatable Drink. Particularly

suited for Tennis, Shooting and

Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 436.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 24TH, 1919.

EMPIRE DAY.

OWING, no doubt, to a desire to give greater prominence to the forthcoming Peace celebrations the observance of Empire Day, like that of St. George's Day, will be of a more subdued nature this year than it was last. Business will be suspended, the City of Victoria will appear in gala attire, and the school-children will attend divine worship. After all, the chief value of the anniversary is the opportunity which it affords of impressing upon the rising generation the nature and extent of the proud heritage they will inherit, and the responsibilities which it carries with it. These lessons are no less necessary in a community such as ours, composed of heterogeneous elements, than they are in the Motherland and the Daughter nations. We cannot expect loyalty if we make no effort to encourage its growth, especially amongst people who are alien to us in race, religion and tradition. There is always a danger in such a case that the benefits of British rule will be accepted as a matter of course, just as we ourselves accept the comforts and conveniences of modern life because we have never known anything else, and that the slander, spread by our enemies, will find credence that the British are merely exploiting their possessions without any consideration for those whom fate has committed to their charge. Can we expect the Chinese to credit us with any more exalted motives than their own rulers exhibit? The retort may be that the answer is to be found in the fact that they flock to this Colony in thousands for security whenever troubles afflict their own country. It may be doubted, however, whether any but an infinitesimal proportion ever reflect upon the subject. Happily the old attitude of indifference which the British people were content to

adopt in regard to the development of Imperial sentiment is fast giving way to more enlightened views. Much has been taught us by the war. We have learned, for example, who are our enemies and who our friends, and important changes are likely to follow from that discovery. Some of them have already been foreshadowed in the recent Budget, which gives a preference to certain products of the Overseas Dominions in the hope of developing their resources and consolidating the Empire. This marks an important departure from Great Britain's fiscal policy, and is opposed in some quarters as unsound economically. While, however, it cannot be denied that the wealth of Great Britain, which played such an important part in winning the war, was amassed under the system of Free Trade, it does not follow that any deviation from that system must necessarily lead to unfortunate results. As well might it be argued that because strychnine is a poison its use, even in small doses, must be deleterious to health. If a small preference to imports from the Colonies and Protectorates may be expected to stimulate production the inhabitants of Great Britain may find that they have benefited their kith and kin without any ultimate loss to themselves. Anyhow, the experiment is worth while. The Dominions, left free to make such fiscal arrangements as seemed best to each, have lowered their tariff in many cases in favour of the Mother country, and although this is not the same thing as erecting a tariff, where none existed, against the former sources of supply, it evinces a spirit to which we cannot remain indifferent. Our trade rivals will be willing to give a *quid pro quo* for such a concession. The question, however, as Mr. BONAR LAW pointed out some time back, is not one merely of pounds, shillings and pence. The magnificent manner in which the self-governing Dominions rallied in the hour of need to the side of the land which gave them birth demands recognition. The silken ties of sentiment which have hitherto held the Empire together must, if possible, be reinforced by others. One of the many results of the fact that the Empire gradually came into existence as the result of accident rather than design has been the anomaly that the Dominions have no voice in the making of foreign treaties by which they are bound, or in the declaration of war, though they could not but be directly involved in the consequences. On the other hand, they have been under no legal obligation to share the burden of Imperial defence. Obviously this is a state of things which they have outgrown. Their participation first in the deliberations of the War Cabinet and, later, in the Peace Conference, and their inclusion as individual States in the League of Nations are an indication of the constitutional changes which are imminent, while their contributions of men, ships and money to the Great Cause are an earnest of their readiness to bear their part of the responsibilities of Empire. At the same time it is to be hoped that efforts will be made to direct emigration and money for investment to the Colonies and Dependencies, rather than to foreign nations, in order that the Empire may be strengthened and developed. For the Empire—or Commonwealth as it is more correctly named—aiming at being on a small scale that which the League of Nations is designed to be on a large one—a guardian of freedom and fraternity that will serve as a bulwark of justice.

Mr. J. B. Rentiens, British Consul General at Manila, was amongst those who arrived in the Colony on the *Tingo Maria*. He is on his way Home, and it is not likely he will return.
Given fine weather to-day, the Polo Club's Gymkhana should be highly successful from every point of view. There are large entries for all the events and good sport is promised.
A Chinese woman was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, on a charge of forging a mortgage deed. Defendant reserved her defence. She was granted bail in \$2,500.
Amongst other Hongkong residents who left for Home yesterday on the *Shingo Maru* were Mr. and Mrs. T. Beattie, Mr. R. de Journal and his two daughters, Mr. A. M. O. Remedios, Mrs. L. M. Silva and the Misses Silva.
The death occurred at the Naval Hospital, on Thursday, of Chief Stoker Horton of the mine-sweeper *Hydrangea*. He had been ill for about 10 days. The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday, and was accorded Naval honours.
Amongst those who have recently returned to the Colony are Mr. A. M. Wilkie, who took part in the closing stages of the war on the Western Front; and Mr. J. Bentley, who went Home last year to volunteer for service at the Front.

A young Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with harbouring a girl, and Mr. Lindsell, stating that he was busy, remanded the case till to-day. The interpreter was amazed. "Why," he exclaimed, "it is a holiday to-morrow." "Yes," replied Mr. Lindsell in a lugubrious tone, "holidays everywhere, except in this office." We sympathise with the Court officials for we know even better than they what it is to work while others are enjoying a "rest-cure."

The bazaar held yesterday at St. Andrew's Church Hall, in aid of the Children's Ministering League, was a complete success. The hall was well stocked with articles for household use, and wearing apparel, and the prices being moderate, all were easily disposed of. Credit is due to Mrs. Griffin, who organised the sale, and to her willing assistants including Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. White, Mrs. Rosser, Mrs. Anderson and the Misses Rosser, Stone, Pearce, Murphy, Ogilvie, and Bessie George.

The boycott against Japanese is, to all appearances, no empty threat, and many cities, including Shanghai, Hankow, Wuhu, Ningpo and Soochow, are rigidly enforcing the movement. Mr. George Grimble, who returned to the Colony yesterday from Japan via Shanghai, said he was struck with the earnestness of the Chinese in the Northern settlement. Japanese bank-notes are treated by them as mere "scraps of paper," and it is extremely difficult to negotiate a Japanese bank-note at any Chinese place of business. Posters and pamphlets exhort the people not to purchase goods of Japanese origin or manufacture. In one instance, Japanese goods were nailed to telegraph-posts with a tag affixed reading: "Such are Japanese goods! Do not buy them!"

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 23rd.

BANDITS ACTIVITY.

The Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section, has reported that he has reason to believe that a large gang of bandits are concentrating in the Lungmoon district, with the object of holding up one of the express trains. The Tsuchi has ordered troops to the place.

The Magistrate of the Lungmoon district has reported that a gang of about 300 bandits are preparing to attack the district city. They have occupied several important positions in the vicinity.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The Treasurer has reported to the Military Government that the expenditure in connection with the deportation of enemy subjects from the province of Kwangtung amounts to \$50,000.

THE TRAMWAY.

Respecting the proposal to construct a tramway on the new roads in the city, the members of the Provincial Assembly have informed the Civil Governor that no tender should be accepted without the consent of the Assembly.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

It is reported that the Japanese Minister in Peking has formally notified the Peking Government that the Japanese Government has decided to return Shantung to China under conditions which will be beneficial to both nations. Japanese soldiers are patrolling in Peking to protect Japanese residents.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO MEET IN THE AUTUMN.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATES AT ST. GERMAIN.

INDEMNITY FIXED AT FIVE THOUSAND MILLION MARKS.

BULGARIAN FRONTIERS DECIDED.

RUMANIANS DEFEATED BY BOLSHEVICS.

LATEST CABLES.

FULL TEXT TO BE PUBLISHED.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. FIRST MEETING DURING THE AUTUMN.

London, May 19th. The first meeting of the League of Nations will be held at Washington during the autumn.

THE PEACE TREATY.

PLAN OF ACTION READY.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—The Council of Four has a plan of action ready, including a stringent blockade, if Germany refuses to sign the Peace Treaty.

FOUR NOTES FROM THE GERMAN DELEGATION.

Paris, May 19th. Four Notes have been received from the German Delegation. Mr. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Professor Orlando are considering the replies, which are to be transmitted to the Germans as soon as Mr. Lloyd George has approved of them.

HALF THE TIME WASTED IN NOTES.

Paris, May 19th. One half of the time allotted to the Germans to frame any amendments to the text of the Peace terms has been wasted in Notes. Only seven days remain for them to study the technical details of the financial, commercial, and economic clauses, so as to suggest alterations, which will be under the execution of the terms easier for the Germans.

A NEW NOTE REGARDING THE SAAR COALFIELD.

Paris, May 19th. Count von Rantzau has sent Mr. Clemenceau a new Note regarding the Saar Valley, proposing German co-operation in the working of the coalfield. Subsequently, he went to Spa to meet technical experts from Berlin. He returns on May 19th.

ALLIED REPLY TO ONE NOTE.

Paris, May 19th. Replying to Count von Rantzau's Note on labour, cabled on May 18th, Mr. Clemenceau stated that the Allies were convinced that such solutions would be rendered easier in future, when people's minds were free from the fear of war, and industry was relieved of the burden of armaments imposed on it by German militarism.

The Allies are of opinion that their decisions will obviate the solicitude of the German delegation for the cause of social justice, and secure the realisation of reforms, which all classes have more than ever the right to expect, after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the past five years.

IF GERMANY DOES NOT SIGN.

London, May 19th. Reuter learns that besides the military measures decided on by the Allies, if Germany does not sign the Peace Treaty, economic steps have also been settled, the effect of which will be to re-impose the blockade in the most complete manner. On the other hand, the Supreme Economic Council has arranged to raise the blockade if Germany signs, and so gives an earnest of her intention to carry out the Peace terms.

IF GERMANY ACCEPTS.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—The Supreme Economic Council in Paris have provided arrangements to remove the blockade against Germany completely, as soon as Germany has formally accepted the Treaty of Peace.

POSSIBILITY OF A FURTHER DELAY.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—The German plenipotentiaries will very likely ask for a longer delay than the 15 days allowed for the consideration of the Treaty.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY DEMANDED.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—The Foreign Affairs Committee, in the Chamber of Deputies, asked the Government to communicate immediately the full text of the Peace Treaty, the summary given out being considered too brief.

CRITICISM OF TREATY CONTINUES.

Paris, May 19th. Criticism of the Treaty with Germany continues in the French Press. Many critics agree in declaring that the League of Nations, as outlined in the Covenant, is only a League of Governments.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY.

ECHO OF ROSA LUXEMBURG'S MURDER.

Berlin, May 19th. A telegram from Berlin states that the trial of persons concerned in the murder of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg resulted in Lieutenant Vigel and Trooper Runge being sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and Lieutenant Rittmann to six weeks' solitary confinement. The other accused were acquitted.

MARTIAL LAW AT STETTIN.

Berlin, May 19th. Martial law has been proclaimed at Stettin, owing to riots, due to food shortages.

GERMAN CASUALTIES: 2,000,000.

Berlin, May 19th. Statistics, up to April 30th, state that the number of Germans killed during the war exceed two millions.

AUSTRIA.

HER NEW FRONTIERS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—A Council of Foreign Ministers is working out the subsidiary details of the new Austrian frontiers. It is not anticipated that the Treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrians before May 21st.

RE-VICTUALLING AUSTRIA.

Paris, May 19th. The British, French, and Italian Delegates met the Austrians for the first time, at Saint Germain and discussed the re-victualling of Austria.

INDEMNITY FIXED AT 5,000,000,000 MARKS.

Paris, May 19th. The Austrian treaty has nearly been completed. The causes of and responsibility for the war are, practically, a duplicate of the German treaty, but the ex-Emperor Karl is not arraigned. A clause provides for Austria to pay one-twentieth of the German indemnity, namely, five thousand million marks.

CREDENTIALS TO BE EXCHANGED NEXT WEEK.

Paris, May 19th. The Allied Commissions are studying the questions of how much Austria can be made to pay, and her future militarily; also, the question of payment for foodstuffs sent to Austria. It is expected that credentials will be exchanged early next week.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES.

RECEIVE A MORE FRIENDLY RECEPTION.

Paris, May 19th. The reception of the Austrian delegates was more friendly than that of the German delegates.

THE SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE.

Paris, May 19th. The Council of Foreign Ministers is considering the question of sending a mixed British, French and American force to Schleswig to maintain order during the plebiscite.

THE BELGO-DUTCH TREATY OF 1839.

PREMIER TO VISIT PARIS.

The Hague, May 19th. The Foreign Minister, Dr. van Karnebeek, is proceeding to Paris to confer with certain interested Foreign Ministers, on May 19th, concerning the revision of the Treaty of 1839, dealing with Belgium's status and frontiers.

REVISION COMMITTEE MEETS NEXT WEEK.

THE FIUME PROBLEM.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—The Fiume problem still remains unsolved. The French view is that the maximum Italy now can hope for is the declaration of Fiume as a free city with a Commission appointed by the League of Nations to supervise its administration.

A PROPOSED SOLUTION.

Paris, May 19th. It is understood that the Italians have been strongly recommended to settle the Fiume question by direct intercourse with the Jugo-Slavs.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CHIEF CLAUSE IN THE TREATY WITH TURKEY.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—It is reliably reported that the chief clause in the Treaty with Turkey will establish Constantinople as an independent city under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

PEACE WITH TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

TREATIES MAY BE SIGNED IN NEAR EAST.

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—It may be assumed that the Treaties with Turkey and Bulgaria, against whom the United States did not declare war, will not be dealt with until the Treaties with Germany and Austria have been signed. It is quite probable that the Treaties will be negotiated and signed at Constantinople, Salonika or some other convenient town in the Near East.

BULGARIAN FRONTIERS DECIDED ON.

Paris, May 19th. The Council of Foreign Ministers have adopted the Commission's report on the Bulgarian frontiers.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT "IN AN IRON RING."

Paris, May 19th. A Havas message states:—The attention of the Allied circles in Paris is occupied by the progress of the anti-Bolshevik troops, the Soviet Government being now in an iron ring. The immediate supply of foodstuffs to Russian territories in anti-Bolshevik hands is under consideration.

THE KOLCHAK GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, MAY 19TH.

A Havas message states:—Japan is said to be anxious to recognize the Kolchak Government. In France, too, there is a strong sentiment in this direction. American circles have the same opinion, although there are some who fear that the Kolchak Government might eventually re-establish Imperialism.

JAPAN RECOGNIZES THE KOLCHAK GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, MAY 19TH.

Japan has recognized the Kolchak Government. Admiral Kolchak's friends in Paris declare that it is of interest to Japan to maintain friendly terms with the Siberian Government, notably because Japan's supply of iron comes from Siberia.

RUMANIANS SUSTAIN A REVERSE.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 19TH.

It is reported, from Budapest, that the Ukrainian Red Army has defeated the Rumanians on the Danister. The Red Army has crossed the river.

GEORGIANS INFLECT THREE DEFEATS.

BERNE, MAY 19TH.

The Georgian Press Bureau announces that Russian Bolshevists attacked the northern frontier of Georgia three times, and were repulsed on all occasions. Three thousand prisoners, a number of guns and machine-guns, and eight million roubles were captured.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE SEGOZERO.

A WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE STATES:—

General Maynard reports that a Bolshevik force on the morning of May 9th, attacked our positions at Koleskaya and Maseiga, on the southern shore of Lake Segozero. Our outposts checked the advance until we were enabled to take up defensive positions. We then organised counter-attacks against both enemy banks, which were carried out with great dash and complete success. The enemy fled south to Ostroche, suffering many casualties, including between 45 and 50 killed. We took a few prisoners, and captured four machine-guns. Our casualties were slight.

Russian troops, led by a few British officers, entirely gained this success.

SUCCESSES ALONG THE MURMANSK RAILWAY.

WE FURTHER ADVANCED, ON MAY 15TH,

southwards, along the Murmansk railway. The enemy occupied a series of ridges on which trenches and dug-outs had been constructed. The nature of the ground necessitated our carrying the first line of defence forward, after which we out-manoeuvred the enemy from the remaining defence lines. The enemy suffered appreciably.

A mixed Company of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and Rifle Brigade, and a Company of the Middlesex Regiment, showed splendid dash and enthusiasm.

French field-guns, mounted on railway trucks, largely helped to keep our casualties low. We have now reached a point just north of Lake Onega, where the Poyvent-Slumbuski Road meets the railway.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING KRONSTADT.

REUTER'S AGENCY LEARNS THAT THE BOLSHEVIST NAVY, CONSISTING OF TWO DREAD-

noughts, two cruisers, and also torpedo-boats and destroyers, are preparing to leave Kronstadt.

Fleet would cause Helsinki, which can easily be bombarded from the Gulf of Finland, is the real cause of the large concentration of Finnish troops in this area, which has been interpreted as indicating an intended attack on Petrograd.

ATTEMPT TO SAVE PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 19TH.

It is reported from Petrograd that, with a view to saving Petrograd, the Bolsheviks have devised a plan of making it a free port, independently administered, and maintaining loose connections with the rest of Russia.

SIBERIAN TROOPS' ADVANCE.

OMSK, MAY 19TH.

Siberian troops have reached the River Viatka, 100 miles east of Kozan.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

QUESTION OF THEIR REPATRIATION.

PARIS, MAY 19TH.

The Council of Foreign Ministers has considered the question of ways and means of returning the Russian prisoners in Germany. Repatriation has been decided upon.

SPANISH INFLUENZA.

RAGING IN PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW.

Stockholm, May 19th. A message from Petrograd states that Spanish influenza is raging in Petrograd and Moscow. Two hundred cases occur daily.

RE-CONSTRUCTION IN BELGIUM.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S AID.

BRUSSELS, MAY 19TH.

The ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Herbert Samuel, has been appointed special British Commissioner in Belgium, with the object of facilitating re-construction.

According to a Reuter's message, after emphasising Britain's own tremendous task, Mr. Samuel would remove all restrictions against the export of raw materials. Belgian manufacturers would be placed on the same footing as British manufacturers regarding Australian zinc and ore.

It was advisable for Belgium to open credits not only with Canada and the United States but with India and other British Dominions, from whom raw materials could be imported in order to avoid the depreciation of the pound sterling. The British Government was willing to help Belgium in this. Britain was taking other steps to avoid depreciation of the franc.

In order to help re-construction, the British Admiralty was undertaking the enormous work of re-building the ports of Zebrugge and Ostend almost entirely with Belgian labour.

Great British shipping lines are considering the question of making Antwerp a port of call.

ITALY'S COLONIAL CLAIMS.

LORD MILNER PRESIDENT OF COMMISSION.

PARIS, MAY 19TH.

Lord Milner has been appointed President of the Commission dealing with Italian colonial claims.

GREECE.

GREEK TROOPS OCCUPY SMYRNA.

ATHENS, MAY 19TH.

Greek forces occupied Smyrna yesterday. The news caused a patriotic outburst and our occupation was acclaimed as a triumph of the policy of M. Venizelos.

AN ECHO OF THE PAST.

MR. ASQUITH'S REFERENCE TO SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, MAY 19TH.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Newcastle, and referring to a well-known wartime speech delivered there, when, as Premier, he gave an assurance that there was no shortage of munitions, warmly denied that he deceived the country. The former statement was carefully limited to the past. He had not attempted and did not wish to conceal anxiety regarding the future.

It was false to test the Peace Treaty by asking how it compared with the terms a victorious Germany would have exacted. The German peace would have meant everything that could morally humiliate, and that could be a permanent serfdom upon races and the free, economic and political development of peoples, but that should not be the model to which we should try to conform.

The League of Nations should be set up without any avoidable delay.

FAREWELL TO SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

MR. BONAR LAW'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, MAY 19TH.

Presiding at a farewell luncheon to Sir Robert Borden by the Empire Parliamentary Association in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bonar Law said that when he remembered the vicissitudes and uncertainties that surrounded us during the war, he believed that, without the aid of the Dominions, an Allied victory could not have been achieved.

However much we might hope for from the League of Nations, it was certain that, among all the problems, difficulties, and duties before us, none was so vital as that every statesman and all the people throughout the Empire should realise that, as the Empire had been one throughout the war, it must, also, be one in future.

THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

PREMIER ON A VISIT.

PARIS, MAY 19TH.

A Havas message states:—Mr. Lloyd George has gone on a visit to the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

NURSE CAVELL

HONOURED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MAY 19TH.

Reuter learns that the French Government has decided to award to Nurse Cavell the Cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

REMAINS ARRIVE AT DOVER.

THE REMAINS OF NURSE CAVELL ARRIVED AT DOVER LAST EVENING.

The coffin was borne ashore by eight British soldiers, and taken in a procession, which included naval, military and local authorities, to the railway station, where it was guarded during the night, prior to departure for London in the morning.

Women serving in the forces were conspicuous in the reception of the remains, and in the procession.

BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

London, May 19th. The Registrar-General's returns for England and Wales showed that the deaths for the quarter ended March 31st exceeded the births by 47,000, compared with an increase in births during the corresponding quarters of the three previous years.

MR. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

VISIT TO SOMME BATTLEFIELD.

PARIS, MAY 19TH.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Reading, has returned after a visit to the Somme battlefield region. The Premier particularly went over the areas where the Welsh Division distinguished themselves.

AVIATION.

AMERICA'S GREAT FEAT.

LONDON, MAY 19TH.

A representative of the British aviators, interviewed, said the aviators are unflinching in their praise of America's great feat of flying the Atlantic, marking an era of progress in aviation. They declare it is an object lesson for the British authorities, who left it to private British enterprise, whereas the American Government considered it worth a national effort.

These aviators had the advantage of a patrolled course with practically no risk to the pilots, whereas, for British aviators, with a longer route, it was a question of life and death.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

The official weather report yesterday evening showed that the conditions in the North Atlantic were most unfavourable. A gale was blowing, and heavy seas were prevailing.

MISHAP "EN ROUTE" TO EGYPT.

ROME, MAY 19TH.

Ten British aeroplanes, journeying to Egypt, landed at Centocesi. One side-slipped, four airmen being hurt. One of them was killed.

SOPWITH MACHINE STARTS.

ST. JOHN, MAY 19TH.

A Sopwith machine, with its pilot and Lieut. Col. Hawker, started on the trans-Atlantic flight at 3.51 p.m., Greenwich time.

THE MARTINSYDE MACHINE'S MISHAP.

ST. JOHN, MAY 19TH.

The mishap to the Martinsyde aeroplane was due to the collapse of the under-carriage, owing to the field.

"N.C. 1" OFF HER COURSE.

NEW YORK, MAY 19TH.

A message from Ponta del Gada states that the N.C. 1, reports that she had got off her course, and was forced to alight on the open sea, 200 miles north of Fayal. Four destroyers have gone to her assistance. No news has been received hitherto, of the third seaplane.

THE FLIGHT OF THE "N.C. 4."

WASHINGTON, MAY 19TH.

The destroyer Harding is towing in the N.C. 4 to Horta.

THE FLIGHT OF THE "N.C. 4."

WASHINGTON, MAY 19TH.

The N.C. 4 was 100 miles off Corvo Island (the Azores) at 5.45 a.m., Washington time. The Harding is speeding to its rescue.

"N.C. 1" BEING TOWED IN.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19TH.

The destroyer Harding is towing in the N.C. 1 to Horta.

NO ANXIETY FELT.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19TH.

No apprehension is felt by the Navy Department regarding the missing seaplanes which are believed to have been compelled to descend owing to a fog.

"N.C. 3" MISSING.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19TH.

Ten destroyers are scouring the coast for the N.C. 3, which has not been heard of since 5.15 on Saturday, having discarded its wireless apparatus owing to the weight.

IRISHMEN REQUEST THAT BIRMINGHAM VISIT PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 19TH.

The Irish-American Delegation asked Mr. Lansing to request the British Government to grant De Valera, Griffiths, and Colonel Phibbs, sub-commissioners to come to Paris, and submit their case to the Peace Conference.

IRISHMEN REQUEST THAT BIRMINGHAM VISIT PARIS.

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IRISHMEN REQUEST THAT

"GUARANTEED"

UNDER THE PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On every bottle of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills sold in the United States of America there is placed an extra label, bearing a number and the word "Guaranteed" which denotes that the proprietors of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills guarantee that they contain nothing that is not in strict accordance with the Pure Food and Drugs Act. It is further guaranteed that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills comply with the regulations of the Department of Health, both as to the standard of purity of the ingredients used in their manufacture, and also that they are a good, wholesome remedy for the purposes they are advertised for. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Saltwater Complaints, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Jaundice, and all the ailments of the Bowels.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. R. GUNSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 11, Farnborough Avenue, London, E.C.4.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT Sicken. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

PEACH'S CURTAINS

DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS.

PRICE LIST POST FREE

CATALOGUE full of interesting illustrations. Send Direct. Buy from Actual Makers. Curious that last.

BUYER'S GUIDE—Let us send you a free of charge. Large Stocks, practical and sensible.

LACE CURTAINS, NETS, MUSLINS, CASEMENT CURTAINS AND FABRICS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, RUGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, also HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING suitable for all climates, BLOUSES, etc.

Reliable Values. Attractive Designs. Our stocks are now ready to replenish your requirements.

SAMPLE PARCEL (INSURANCE AND POSTAGE PAID) 52/6

Sample of quality, rich old lace design. Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 1 pair. Muslin Curtains, adapted to day-to-day use. 1 pair. Dimpled Table Cloth, durable quality, size 45ins. by 60ins. 1 pair. 1 pair. Damask Table Cloth, size 45ins. by 60ins. 1 pair. 1 pair. Damask Serviettes, 12 of design, size 12ins. by 18ins.

MARY KYLE, 52/6 Postage Paid. Write NOW for Catalogue.

45 years Old Established Shippers to all parts. All classes of House and Trade. Complete and thoroughly dependable service for House and Trade. Send your Orders direct. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM. PEACH & SONS, 694 THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Bottled History

is a phrase that can truthfully be applied to **JOHNNIE WALKER**

Every bottle sold to-day has been maturing during the past six, ten or twelve years as follows:

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label.
Over 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label.
Over 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label.
Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.,
Glasgow, Dundee, London, Edinburgh, Kilmarlock, Scotland.



20,000 DOCTORS
are recommending
PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because
"It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."

CABLES

(Continued from page 3.)

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

CANAL TRAFFIC NOT AFFECTED.

Port Said, May 15th.

All the Municipal workers have struck work. There have been no disorders. The Canal traffic has not been affected owing to measures taken to provide ships with sufficient coal to reach the nearest port.

GRIEVANCES OF BRITISHERS IN INDIA.

Letter in the "TIMES."

London, May 22nd.

The Times gives prominence to a letter dealing with the grievances of Britishers in India, particularly regarding pay, pensions and conditions of service. The letter submits that, if the right type of men are to be attracted as officers, it becomes more essential than ever to obtain the best class of Englishmen. It reviews the decrease in pensions during recent years simultaneously with the shortened qualifying period, refers to the reduced monetary values, and declares that the position of field officers in India is becoming worse year by year. They have not received concessions made to other officers for the past ten years. The correspondent suggests a maximum pension of 2,000 per year after twenty-eight years' service; also an increase in the pay of field officers by forty per cent., not including staff pay. Officers sick in India and invalided home should draw full pay and staff pay for three months, as in war-time. The officers' housing and cantonments are described as scandalous, owing to the leasing conditions, due to high costs and Government regulations. Warrant officers and Staff-sergeants were much better off in this respect. Government should build officers' houses and thoroughly equip them, particularly with lights, fans, sanitation and water. Means of communication and other forms of development should be opened up in the hills, in order to induce house-building. If housing, pay, and pension conditions were not improved, the most desirable men for India would not enter the Army, as officers. Similarly, the most desirable class of lady would not become their wives under these unalluring conditions. The letter urges first-class free passages to all officers and their families periodically, as other Powers do; also an extended concession of form "E" for railway travelling to field officers. It mentions the desirability of the re-organization of the Indian Family Pension Fund; also compensation to officers for lost kit, etc., left in India in 1914.

HUNGARY.

ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS MAY BE MAINTAINED.

Paris, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—The Council of Four has decided that the economic restrictions will be maintained regarding Hungary so long as the political situation there remains unsettled.

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED.

Vienna, May 16th.

A counter-revolutionary Government has been formed at Red, in Hungary, with Julius Karolyi, cousin of Count Karolyi, as Premier.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Paris, May 15th.

A Havas message states:—The French Government is beginning to devote attention to the revival of industry and commerce. Two decrees were signed, one to place purchases for public services under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, while the second decree abolishes many restrictions imposed formerly as war-measures on the country's export trade. Out of 634 categories of articles of which exportation was prohibited, 19 only remain on the list. Interdictions of certain imports may be lifted later, subject to the conclusion of arrangements with the different Allies.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

THE CAPTURE OF DAKKA.

Simla, May 14th.

We made a further advance in the Khyber area and occupied the important frontier cantonment of Dacca on May 13th.

We have now captured a total of ten guns.

The moral of the Afghan troops is stated to be bad.

The news from Chaman is normal, but rumors of activity among the Kandahar garrison are current.

Other reports from the frontier show that the Waziris and the Mahabads are quiet and that there is nothing untoward at Khost and Kurram on the Brah.

Evident signs of hesitation and indecision in the Afghan army are a most satisfactory feature.

By pushing forward a comparatively small body of troops into our territory, and leaving them unsupported, Amanullah has been guilty of a half-measure.

The unprovoked violation of our frontier has been answered by effective immediate action.

We freed our loyal Shinwari villages from hostile incursions and held Dacca, which the enemy intended to use as an advanced base for future operations.

Our success will doubtless prove an object lesson to the Afghan people, also to any wavering amongst our independent tribes.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has issued a remarkable manifesto, rejoicing that his subjects fully recognise the nature of past and present events and have maintained a proper attitude to their ruler, who is a faithful ally of the British Government.

THE DAKKA CREST HELD BY BRITISH.

Simla, May 19th.

It is officially stated:—We completely hold the crest and ridge west of the Dacca-Sherabad cantonment, and the Robat fort in Chitral. In the fighting on May 14th the enemy had 70 casualties.

CRICKET AT HOME.

London, May 17th.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Somerset. At Lord's, Middlesex and Nottingham were drawn.

ITALY'S AFRICAN CLAIMS.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THEM.

Paris, May 14th.

Le Temps says a Commission, consisting of Lord Milner, M. Simon (French Minister of Colonies) and M. Kertino (ex-Governor of Erythraea), has been charged with the examination of Italy's African claims under the Pact of London.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DR. KOO AND KIAOCHAU.

Paris, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington and leader of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference, denies the report that he promised President Wilson not to oppose the decision of the Council of Three as to Kiaochow.

CHINESE DELEGATION URGED NOT TO SIGN THE TREATY.

Paris, May 14th.

A Havas message states:—Hundreds of cablegrams from Chinese all over the world continue to arrive at the headquarters of the Chinese Delegation, urging the Chinese Delegates not to sign the Peace Treaty.

STORAGE OF KEROSENE.

NEGLECT OF NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with not taking due precautions in the storage of kerosene oil. Inspector Terret stated that two tins of kerosene oil were stored amongst a quantity of merchandise and concealed from public view. It was only by a lucky chance that witness discovered the offence. Defendant said he had intended sending the oil to the country, but, as the junk in which it was to be despatched had not arrived, he kept the oil in his shop. He admitted that he had previously been fined \$25 for storing four tins of oil. Mr. Lindell: This time you will be fined \$20 for two tins of oil, which will be confiscated.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.

A Chinese, walking along Queen's Road with a bag in his hand, aroused the suspicions of a Chinese constable in plain clothes, and was arrested. The bag was found to contain burglarious implements. On examination of the man's antecedents it was ascertained that he had been banished for four years, and had returned three months before the expiry of his term. Defendant, when produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, admitted returning from banishment, and was sentenced by Mr. Lindell to 3 months' hard labour.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report, dated May 23rd, state:—

Since our last report on the 30th ult. the period under review has passed without any special feature with slight variations in prices.

Inquiries from up-country, especially from Yunnan have not been so encouraging, hence 10s yarn has slightly declined; on the other hand, the demand for 12s and 20s yarn has kept on during this interval, which resulted in some purchases both for "spot and to arrive."

Goods at an advance in rates of \$2 to \$3. Owing to a sudden and heavy drop in Rupee rates, consequent upon the Rupee sterling rate having been raised to 1s. 8d. in India, sellers here are reluctant to part with their holdings freely and at present rates, hence there has been a small turn-over during this period. The market closes steadily with an undercurrent of better feeling.

Total sales, 4,000 bales. Unsold stocks, 3,000 bales. Uncleared, 15,000 bales.

Arrivals—The mail str. *Dilwara* and extra str. *Hwahkun, Kufuku and Siam Maru*—from Bombay—have brought altogether, 5,000 bales for Hongkong and 7,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai—The market there is very strong and during the last few days keen demand has sprung up for 10s and 12s.

Japanese Yarn—Supplies are now coming in steadily, and the following sales for forward goods have been effected at reduced rates:—700 bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$275; 300 bales No. 20s at \$270; 10s at \$257; 300 bales No. 20s at \$270; 3,000 bales Yellow Joes, No. 20s at \$271 to \$263; Seton, No. 10s at \$205; Seton, No. 20s at \$233; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$230.

Raw Cotton—There is no stock of Bengal or Chinese; nominal quotations are \$40 to \$45 for Bengal and \$43 to \$50 per picul for Chinese.

A Beauty Gift For Your Hair.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" ENSURES REAL HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

1,000,000 "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE.

No woman in the world possesses as her natural birth-right such exquisitely fine hair as the British woman. With proper care it becomes, indeed, the very crown of her charms and beauty. Under the treatment of "Harlene Hair-Drill" everyone can possess this crown of glory, as it is a sure basis of the growth of healthy, wavy hair, and a sure basis of the growth of healthy, wavy hair, and a sure basis of the growth of healthy, wavy hair.



FREE TO YOU

It is wonderful that only one minute's dry practice of "Harlene Hair-Drill" will achieve the cultivation and preservation of a glorious, wavy hair. Write for the Free Outfit to be sent to you by mail.

So many women are now engaged in valuable but fruitless efforts to obtain the 1,000,000 national workers' gift—the "Harlene Hair-Drill"—that the proprietors of "Harlene Hair-Drill" have decided to make yet another great 1,000,000 Gift distribution of "Harlene Hair-Drill."

This is really a Four-in-One Gift, for it includes—

- 1.—A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill," the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.
- 2.—A packet of the marvelous hair and scalp cleanser "Cream Shampoo Powder," which prepares the hair for "Harlene Hair-Drill."
- 3.—A bottle of "Cream Shampoo Powder," which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be dry.
- 4.—A copy of the new edition of the secret "Hair-Drill" Manual of Instructions.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" MAKES YOU LOOK YEARS YOUNGER.

The value of this great gift has been amply testified to by those most famous for their hair beauty. Send for it now and the Queen of the Chinese world will gladly endorse the fact that the "Harlene Hair-Drill" is the wisest, surest way to hair beauty, abundance and beauty.

Why not try this great yet simple scientific "Harlene Hair-Drill" hair-growing system? Write for the Free Outfit to-day. Simply fill in the Coupon below and enclose a stamp in return for postage.

Further supplies of "Harlene Hair-Drill" and Cream Shampoo Powder can be obtained as required, from all Dealers and Drug Stores everywhere. Write for the coupon of a 50-cent extra for postage direct from "Harlene Hair-Drill" Co., 25, 26 & 27, Southview Street, London, W.C.2, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be enclosed.

POST THIS FREE GIFT FORM

TO: EDWARD HARLENE, Ltd., 25, 26 & 27, Southview Street, London, W.C.2, England.

Dear Sir,—I enclose you my true "Harlene Hair-Drill" Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose a 50-cent stamp for postage to any part of the world (Foreign stamps accepted).

NOTE TO READER

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.



Make YOUR HAIR beautiful

Measure forehead, crown and back of head. When the measure of each is taken, the hair is deficient, it must be supplemented. Otherwise the hair will become dull, dry, and brittle. If you wish to make it beautiful, you must use the "Harlene Hair-Drill" system.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

which acts quickly to the roots and affects the nourishment essential to the growth of luxuriant hair. Prepared in a special way for hair-dressing.

Solely by Messrs. Rowland's Macassar Oil, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

Gold Medal, London, 1883. Gold Medal, London, 1889. Gold Medal, London, 1895. Gold Medal, London, 1903. Gold Medal, London, 1905. Gold Medal, London, 1907. Gold Medal, London, 1909. Gold Medal, London, 1911. Gold Medal, London, 1913. Gold Medal, London, 1915. Gold Medal, London, 1917. Gold Medal, London, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 71 taels of prepared opium.

Defendant said she received the opium from a man who escaped when she was arrested.

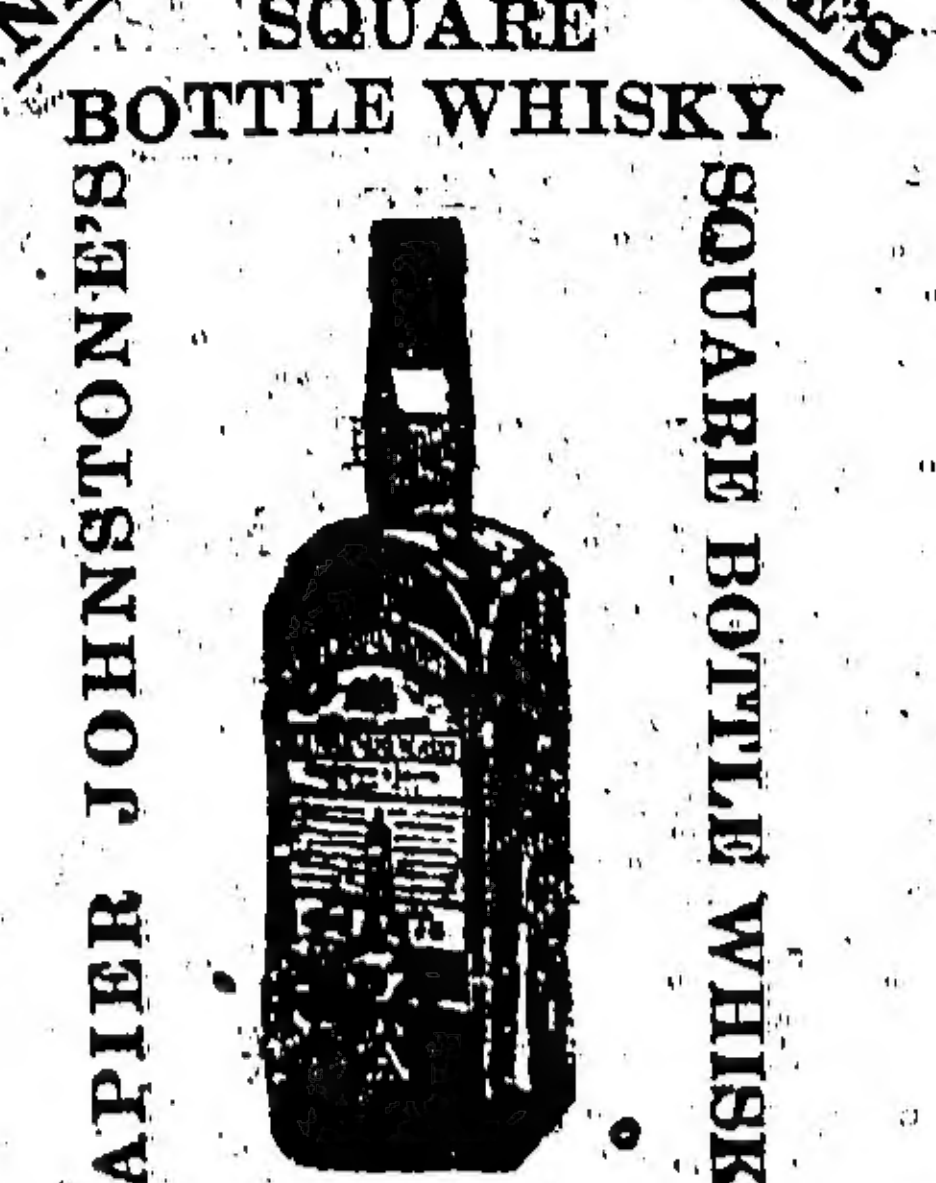
The woman was arrested on the Han Tak wharf and the opium was found concealed round her waist.

Mr. Hutchinson inflicted a fine of \$400 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

The woman was led away from the Court crying out that she had no money to pay the fine and did not want to go to gaol.

OUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS

Available for all cases of these important organs. General, France: the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 8s., leading Chemists, or post-free. Dr. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

London: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Calcutta: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Singapore: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Bombay: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Rangoon: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Yokohama: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Manila: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Cebu: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

Iloilo: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

CORONET THEATRE.

The Heroine

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

ENID MARKEY

Whom you all fell in love with

"The Yankee Way."



MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP IS EXCELLENT FOR

The tonic and restorative properties of Mother Seigel's Syrup have a most excellent and beneficial effect on the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten

varieties of roots, bark and leaves, which in combination exert a remarkably beneficial action on the digestive organs, toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity, enabling them to perform their functions naturally and easily.

If you suffer from indigestion, try the effect of taking twenty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup in a little water after each meal. In tens of thousands of cases this simple and inexpensive treatment has replaced weakness by strength, sickness by health, and brought back the joy of living to pain-stricken martyrs to indigestion. Why not put Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test in your own case to-day?



INDIGESTION
AND STOMACH TROUBLES

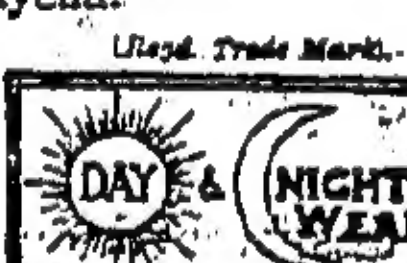
NEW NEW NEW
STRENGTH! ENERGY! LIFE!

Viyella

for the most comfortable NIGHTWEAR.



Comfort is essential in night-wear; nothing meets the demand for comfort, health-value, durability and unshrinkability better than genuine British "Viyella."



THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

WE MADE MANY MISTAKES.

SPEECH BY ADMIRAL SIR D. BEATTY.

Admiral Sir David Beatty received recently the honorary freedom of the city of Liverpool, conferred in the presence of a crowded gathering in the famous St. George's Hall, where all the ranks and interests of the port were represented. Many thousands of people lined the streets to cheer the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet on his way to the ceremony, and the detachments of blue-jackets and marines from his Majesty's ship *Queen Elizabeth* came in for a popular welcome of scarcely less warmth.

There was a full attendance of the City Council at the special meeting at the St. George's Hall. Lady Beatty, carrying a bouquet of pink carnations, was accompanied to a seat below the platform by the Countess Derby and the Lady Mayores (Mrs. Ritchie). Similarly, in a procession headed by the regalia, Sir David Beatty was escorted to the platform by the Earl of Derby and the Lord Mayor (Lieut. Colonel Ritchie), Sir Edward Russell, and Sir Charles Petrie. The scroll conferring the freedom bore on it the flags of the Allies, a picture of H.M.S. *Lion*, Sir David's famous old flagship, and the admiral's flag.

The Lord Mayor mentioned that the freedom of the city was conferred in the old days upon Lord Howe, Admiral Duncan, and Lord Nelson. Sir David Beatty, however, was the first representative of the Navy to be included in the list of honorary freemen, and in honouring him Liverpool desired also to honour the whole Navy.

Sir David Beatty, who received an ovation on rising to reply, said Liverpool had borne a great part in the naval war—a part fitting, and commensurate with her standing as one of the greatest ports in the world. She became, indeed, the principal base of the 10th Cruiser Squadron, the creation of which was in itself an achievement of which the city might well be proud. Not only were the ships Liverpool ships, armed and equipped by Liverpool firms, but the crews that manned them were mostly Liverpool men. They became an integral part of his Majesty's Navy and of the Grand Fleet. (Cheers.)

The bond of union which always existed between the two great services, the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine, in the great brotherhood of the sea, had become closer and more real. "We have come to understand each other as we never did before," said Sir David. "The magnificent qualities displayed and the services rendered by the officers and crews of the mercantile marine have filled every member of the Royal Navy with admiration and pride. The duty of the 10th Cruiser Squadron was to maintain a rigorous blockade of Germany. This blockade was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of the enemy and its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order, with vigilance and untiring devotion to duty." Sir David referred with pride to the exploits of the squadron, its contests with submarines, the sinking of the *Grief* by the *Andes* and *Centura*, and the fight of the *Carmania* with the *Cap Trafalgar*. They in the Navy realised and appreciated to the full the great part played by that famous city.

IMPROVISATION IN A CRISIS.
The Admiral proceeded: "In common with the other great services, the Navy had learned many lessons during the 4 years just past. "We made many mistakes, and it is our business to-day to see that the lessons have been taken to heart; that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis in history with improvised methods, working from hand to mouth. It may be said that the result was good enough with such methods, but was it? We have surely no right to continue to rely on improvisation or to take it for granted that eventualities will always be met by successful achievement of individual cities under the leadership of individual citizens. We in the Navy know well our defects, and it is our business to face them, to leave no stone unturned to avoid a repetition of the mistakes from which we have suffered in the past. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with full knowledge of our requirements, learnt by bitter experience in the past four and a half years. It must be our endeavour to profit by that experience. The Navy is to-day what it has been for the past 200 years—the sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. Mere repetition of this very true and well-known phrase will not ensure that we remain so. The shield must be kept sane by clear thinking and concentrated effort on scientific lines. In the necessary struggle for rearmament such economies as certainly will be required must be applied with wisdom and the proper understanding of the problems before us in the light of the knowledge gained during the war. Only so shall we avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy. The Navy is a shield and not a rattling sabre. (Cheers.)

"We are a sea race. We came into being by the sea; we exist by the sea; and if there is one thing that has exemplified that more than anything else it is that we still remain a sea race. Witness the glorious exploits of our Mercantile Marine. Nothing daunted by submarine or mine, they maintained the traditions of our race. No ship ever failed to sail for want of a crew, British to a man. Liverpool, as the home of a large proportion of our mariners, must feel a special pride in such a reflection. With such material it should be easy indeed to preserve our heritage under wise and skilful guidance.

"I have said before that the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine have been drawn together under the vicissitudes of war, and have learnt to know and respect each other as never before. (Continued as foot of next column.)

A BEAUTY PICTURE.

NEW VERSION OF SIR WILLIAM ORPEN'S "REFUGEE."

A GIRL SPY.

Many romantic stories have been attached to Sir William Orpen's new famous picture, "The Refugee."

Some time ago a paragraph in the *Daily Express* by the way suggested it to be the portrait of a beautiful spy, in another quarter the picture was said to be that of the much-discussed "War Woman of Rouen." Now the American papers put a new construction on the mystery by printing the following dramatic story about the painting, which is on show in New York.

The picture is said to be a portrait of Frieda Nietzer, a young Hungarian woman, who made her way into the region occupied by the Allies on the western front, captivated many French and Belgian officers with her beauty and liveliness—and was tried and executed for being a German spy.

The story is ascribed to Mr. Robert Nicholls, the young British poet, who is recuperating from shell shock in America. Mr. Nicholls visited the gallery where the picture is on exhibition and gave the following account of Frieda Nietzer's death scene:—

Under the mask of a refugee from the despotism of Hungarian rule, said Mr. Nicholls, Frieda Nietzer came to Belgium, where, for more than two years, although constantly under suspicion as a spy, she managed to evade arrest. The secret of her success was the charm she exercised over the French and Belgian officers. She was a ravishing beauty with masses of golden hair and innocent blue eyes. There was not an officer with whom she came in contact who did not fall victim to her bewitching face and form.

It was one fine day, she finally over-reached herself and drew to the notice of the Intelligence Department evidence of her operations too clear to be misunderstood.

She was tried by a military court and ordered to be shot at the dawn of the following day. She accepted the findings without emotion and without protest, but she said and one request to make of the court. This was that she be permitted to face her executioners in a costume of her own choosing. The request was granted.

The following morning Frieda Nietzer was led into the courtyard of an ancient chateau and was confronted by a firing squad commanded by an officer who, before her exposure, had long been an ardent admirer.

She wore a most magnificent cloak of dark-blue velvet, trimmed with fur, which completely covered her. She did not suffer an eyelid, but was as cool and self-possessed as though she had not a care in the world. She had nothing to say. The firing squad formed itself about twenty paces from her. She was not even blindfolded.

"Get ready!" rang out the officer's command.

"One!"

The soldiers raised their rifles.

"Two," the officer continued sharply. With the word "Two" the beautiful woman threw off her cloak, letting it fall slowly to the ground, and revealed herself, nude to the astonished officer and men.

It was clear in an instant to the officer that the spy had sought by this display of her compelling beauty to win from him a reprieve. There was a pause for a moment, when the officer's resolute voice again was heard this time uttering the fatal "Three!"

There was a crash of rifles, and Frieda Nietzer fell in a heap to the ground, her carrier ended.

It must be our care to foster and strengthen that feeling, so that in the future and for all time the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine together shall provide the sure shield which will enable the Empire to continue to prosper and remain the greatest Empire that the world has ever seen." (Cheers.)

After the ceremony the Admiral and Lady Beatty drove through the city with the Lord Mayor and a military escort. At a banquet held at the Town Hall in the evening, the Earl of Derby, speaking of the intense love of the French for the soil of their country, said that when he saw the devastated areas, ruined almost beyond repair, he had intense sympathy with the French people in their anxiety for the future. "I think it is up to us to say that if, again there should be any attempt to cross that frontier by an ambitious foe," continued Lord Derby, "just as we stood by our pledge to Belgium, so we will stand in our friendship to France. (Cheers.) The soil sacred to Frenchmen is equally sacred to us when the blood of the best of our nation has watered it. I propose to be absolutely silent on the subject of the League of Nations, but I feel that if anything can be found that can save future generations from the horrors from which we have suffered, then in Heaven's name let us give it a trial." (Cheers.) The best foundation on which to build it is a strong alliance, a deep and lasting friendship between ourselves, France and America, supported by the British Navy. (Cheers.)

Replying to the toast of his health, Sir David Beatty said that the German High Seas Fleet was the bulwark behind which the submarine menace grew. Assailed by weapons we could not take their nest. German strategy, science, and brain power evolved a system of land defenses, and the High Seas Fleet supplemented them, and the menace went further afield. If the Grand Fleet could have maintained a position close to the nests we could have throttled the submarines, and the menace would have ceased to exist. That was not possible. Had the High Seas Fleet been destroyed the menace would have disappeared. Our opportunities of destroying the High Seas Fleet are known to everybody.

The Germans were wise in their generation," Sir David added. "One opportunity was given of short duration; they never gave another; and in the end the prestige of the Grand Fleet was alone sufficient to give it the greatest victory of all times."

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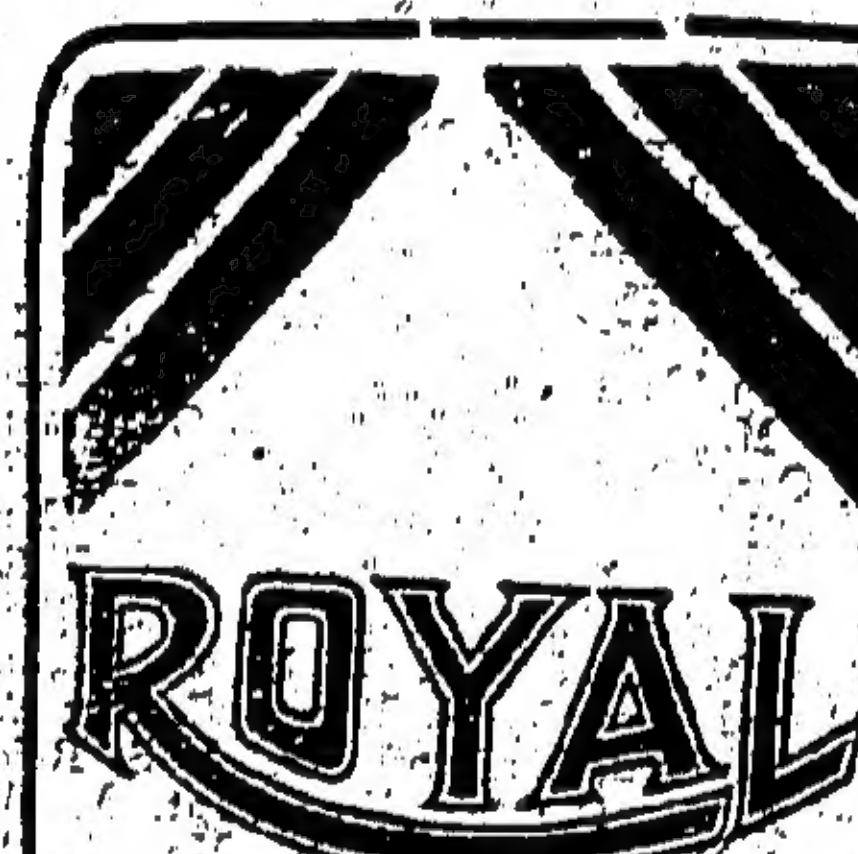
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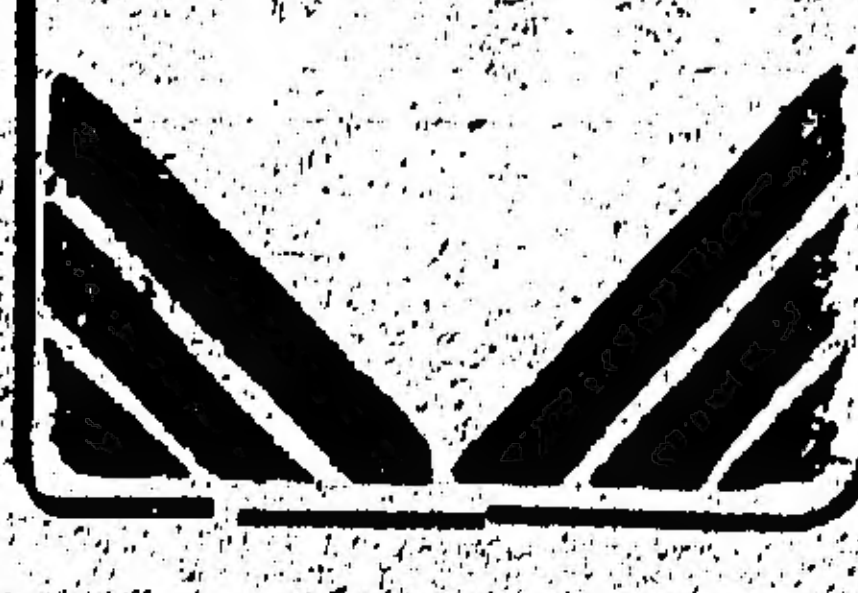
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
NEWCHWANG	NINGPO	On 24th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	YINGGOW	On 25th May, Night.	
SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	On 25th May, Noon.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	HUPPE	On 27th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	TEAN	On 27th May, Noon.	
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	CHENGTOU	On 28th May, Noon.	
WHEATON, CHENGTOU, NINGPO and TEAN	BUHLOW	On 28th May, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	On 29th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	KWANGS	On 1st June, Night.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	LIANGCHOW	On 3rd June, Noon.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	TAMING	On 3rd June, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 5th June, Noon.	

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"HAIKIAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY	27th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY	30th May, at 1 P.M.

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S.S.	DATE	DATE
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NEURALIA	25th May, Noon.	30th June	8th July.
NOVARA	7th August	6th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	24th May, Noon	10th June.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... early June | June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
ARRATOON APCAR	20th May, Noon	

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 Tons	9th June, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,000 Tons	17th June, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons	21st June, at 11 A.M.
and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 Tons	19th July, at 11 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons	30th May, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,340 Tons	14th June, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IR, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU ... 12,780 Tons	25th June, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, SUEZ and PANAMA	TATSUNO MARU ... 14,820 Tons	28th May, at 4 P.M.
(Cargo Only)		
BOMBAY via SHANGHAI, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU No. 2 ... 7,780 Tons	27th May.
CALCUTTA via SHANGHAI, PORE & RANGOON	KOSOKU MARU ...	16th June.
RANGOON	RANGOON MARU ... 11,540 Tons	25th June.

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PERSIA MARU	8,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 26th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	July 7th.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,900	July 12th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 12th June
MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 12th July.

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"ADES MARU" ...	Tuesday, 10th June
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"GANGES MARU" ... Monday, 26th May
"BURMA MARU" ...	Monday, 28th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 16th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"GANGES MARU" ... Monday, 26th May
"BURMA MARU" ...	Monday, 28th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.	"UNSAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"DAIKOKU MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.
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"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th May, at 10 a.m.

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